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ABSTRACT

This report provides selected information on minorities and women working in the health fields or preparing for them as students in health professions schools. The report is in two sections. The first section consists of tables presenting educational and employment data for racial and ethnic minorities in the health fields, with accompanying text. The second section contains substantially the same information, classified by sex rather than by race and ethnicity. Each section begins with an overview and then presents and analyses statistics pertaining to the following areas of specialization: multidiscipline; allopathic medicine; osteopathic medicine; dentistry; optometry; pharamacy; podiatry; veterinary medicine; nursing; public health; and allied health. Altogether, 93 statistical tables are included in the main body of the report, most of them containing information on health school applications, enrollments, and degrees conferred. An appendix contains baseline data and a parity index. (KH)

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MINORITIES & WOMEN IN THE HEALTH FIELDS

1984 Edition

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration

MINORITIES & WOMEN IN THE HEALTH FIELDS

1984 Edition

September 1984

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Foreword

This publication is part of a continuing responsibility of the Bureau of Health Professions to gather and disseminate data on the health professions. Minorities and Women in the Health Fields was first issued by the Bureau in 1974 to present data about the representation of minorities and women in the health occupations and in the educational programs leading to careers in the health fields. The purpose of this edition is to update and expand earlier issuances so that the Department, the Public Health Service, the Health Resources and Services Administration and other interested individuals and organizations can keep abreast of any changes in the participation of minorities and women in the health fields.

This edition of Minorities and Women in the Health Fields contains statistical tables and charts with accompanying statements to highlight trends. The information in this report may not be the optimum data we would like to be able to present about minorities and women in the health fields. However, these are the most current data available by which the status, progress, and problems of minorities and women in the health fields can be identified and assessed. If the reader reviews and understands these data in that context, we believe this can be a most helpful resource.

This report was prepared by staff of the Analysis and Evaluation Branch, Division of Disadvantaged Assistance: Kenneth Stant; Marian Fox; Remy Aronoff; Vivian Lucas; Katherine Owens; Kinzo Yamamoto, Ph.D., Branch Chief. Special thanks are extended to James Walker, Chief, and Francis Harding, Visual Information Specialist, Graphics Arts Branch, Office of the Associate Administrator for Communications, Health Resources and Services Administration, for providing guidance and for preparing the graphics in the development of this document.

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Introduction

This report presents selected information on minorities and women working in the health fields and preparing for these fields as students in health professions schools. The report is in two sections. The first section consists of tables presenting educational and employment data for racial and ethnic minorities in the health fields. The second section contains substantially the same information, classified by sex rather than by race/ethnicity.

If more detailed information or documentation is needed, readers should consult cited sources for additional data, precise definitions or specific methodologies used in the collection of the data. Data from non-governmental sources have been provided through the courtesy of various authors, publishers, and professional organizations, and the information should not be reprinted without permission of the copyright holder.

Minority Definitions

No definitions for racial/ethnic categories are universally accepted. The professional associations have adopted and adapted classifications that met their needs or their ability to secure responses. These categories may or may not agree with the ones adopted by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to be used by Federal agencies.

The system of racial/ethnic classifications issued by OMB in 1975 assumes that all persons can be placed in one of five mutually exclusive racial/ethnic categories, which are:

- American Indian or Alaskan Native
- Asian or Pacific Islander
- Black (not of Hispanic origin)
- Hispanic
- White (not of Hispanic origin)

However, data collected using these categories may be aggregated by race, by ethnic background or by a combination of both. This may cause confusion since a person of Hispanic ethnicity may also have a racial characterization of White, Black, American Indian, Asian or other.

The most common way of displaying the designations is:

MINORITIES:

- American Indian
- Asian
- Black
- Hispanic

NON-MINORITIES

It is this minority definition system which is used for all educational data and all single-occupation employment data presented in this report. The major deviations from this rule are in medical education data, which subdivide Hispanic into Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, and Other Hispanic, and in data collected by a few health professional organizations which continue to employ an "Other Minority" category. Thus, it is important that readers examine the definitions of the data presented in this report carefully.

Underrepresented Minorities and Parity

The terms Parity and Underrepresented are frequently used to describe the degree to which equality of entry or access to a health professions education exists for various segments of the population. The measure of parity used in this report, **PARITY INDEX**, is based upon first-year enrollment data from health professions schools and data with regard to the racial/ethnic composition of the general population from the Census of Population.

The parity indices in this report have been computed by forming the ratio of "percent first-year enrollment" for a specific minority racial/ethnic group and for specific health professions schools to the "percent that group represents in the general population," with the result multiplied by 100. For example, data from Appendix Table 5 indicate that during academic year 1983-84 Black Americans constituted 6.8 percent of first-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine and an estimated 11.5 percent of the general population of the United States. The parity index would be (6.8) divided by (11.5) x 100, or approximately 59. For underrepresented minorities, the percentage of the population is estimated to be 19.5; they made up 11.1 percent of the first year enrollment in the 1983-84 entering class for allopathic medicine. The parity index for all underrepresented minorities in allopathic medicine is, therefore, (11.1) / (19.5) x 100 or 57. (See Appendix table 2)

Minority racial/ethnic groups with a parity index of less than 100 for a particular health professions school in a given Academic Year are defined as being below parity for those schools that year. Minority groups which have consistently been below parity with regard to most health professions schools and for most academic years 1970-71 through 1983-84 are defined as underrepresented minorities.

An examination of the data from Appendix tables 2, 4, and 6 indicates that American Indians, Black Americans, and Hispanic Americans can be classified as underrepresented minorities (appendix tables 1 through 6).

Again the reader is asked to use these data with caution and to check the definitions used by the primary data sources. For example, some Blacks are from Hispanic backgrounds. How were they counted? Some sources, e.g., AAMC, disaggregate Hispanics, noting that not all Hispanics are underrepresented -- only Mexican American/Chicanos and Mainland Puerto Ricans.

Choice of Data

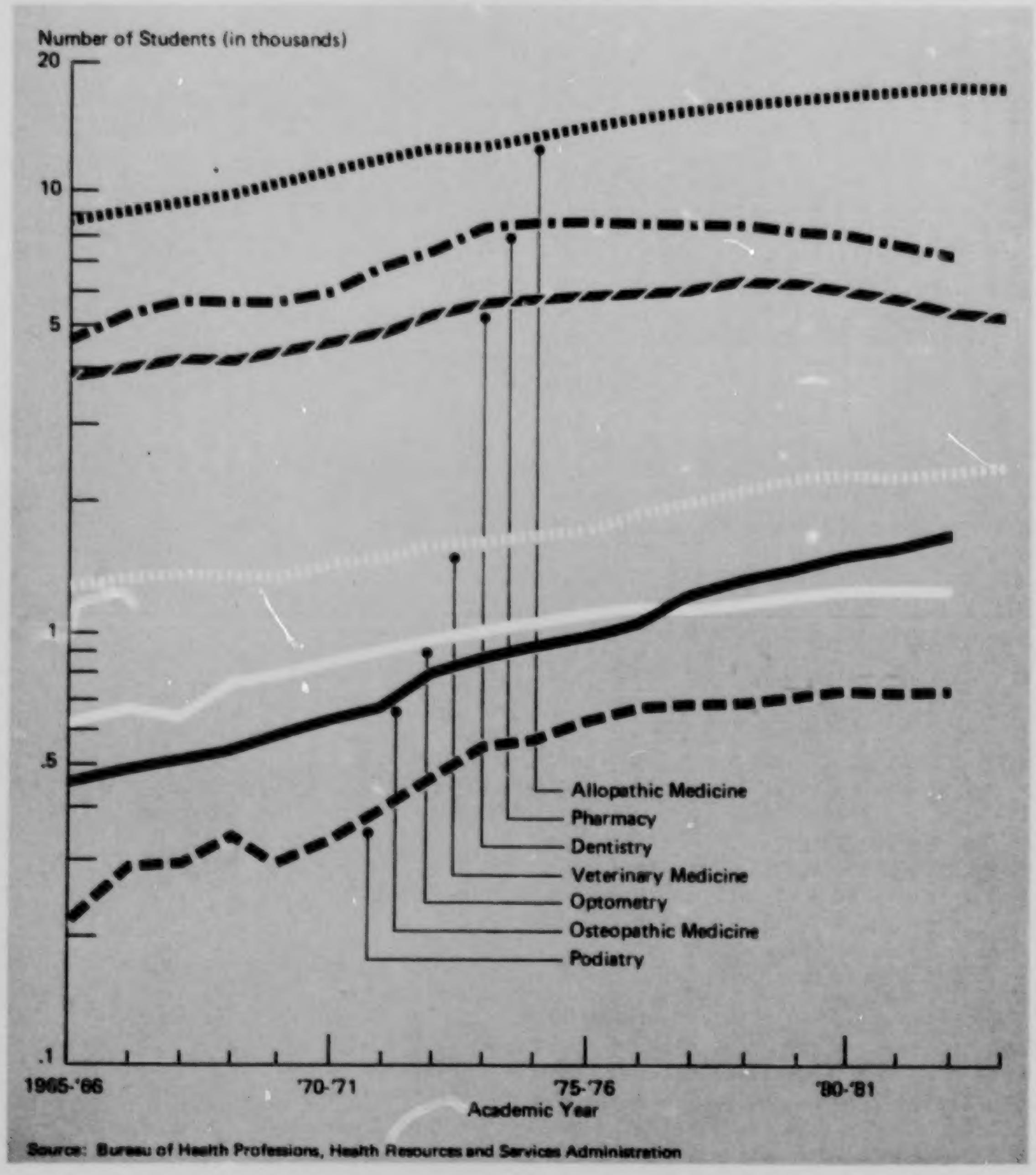
In assessing the status of women and minorities in the health fields, problems of interpretation often arise due to difficulties in obtaining comparable data for different health occupations and in obtaining identical data from year to year to document trends. Consequently, identification and presentation of data elements which would be most appropriate for assessing the status of women and minorities provides only a starting point for choosing the most significant data elements for understanding the current situation.

Since professional education is the prerequisite for entry, data pertaining to education yields insights into the entry of women and minorities into health occupations. The most important educational information relates to first-year enrollments and to graduates, the beginning and completion of the educational process. When examined over time, these data reveal the movement of women and minorities toward greater participation in health occupations. Data on applicants, faculties, and individual schools which supplement the appraisal of student and graduate data are presented where possible.

The education data presented may differ frequently from the theoretical ideal of what such data should be. In some occupations, either first-year enrollment data, graduate data, or both were unavailable. The most important substitute data in each case was total enrollment. Tables presenting trend data also vary in the degree to which they extend into the past, although few tables present data earlier than the late sixties. While some health professions organizations have kept records of Black enrollment in traditionally Black schools, no data sets detailing total enrollments of Blacks or other minority groups appear to exist prior to the late 1960's. Similarly, data on females in health occupations educational programs prior to 1968 are not generally available (figures A,B,C,D and tables A,B,C,D).

FIGURE A

First-Year Enrollment in Selected Health Professions Schools: 1965-66 Through 1983-84



Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration

FIGURE B

Admissions to Initial Registered Nursing and Licensed Practical/Vocational Nursing Programs: 1965-66 Through 1982-83

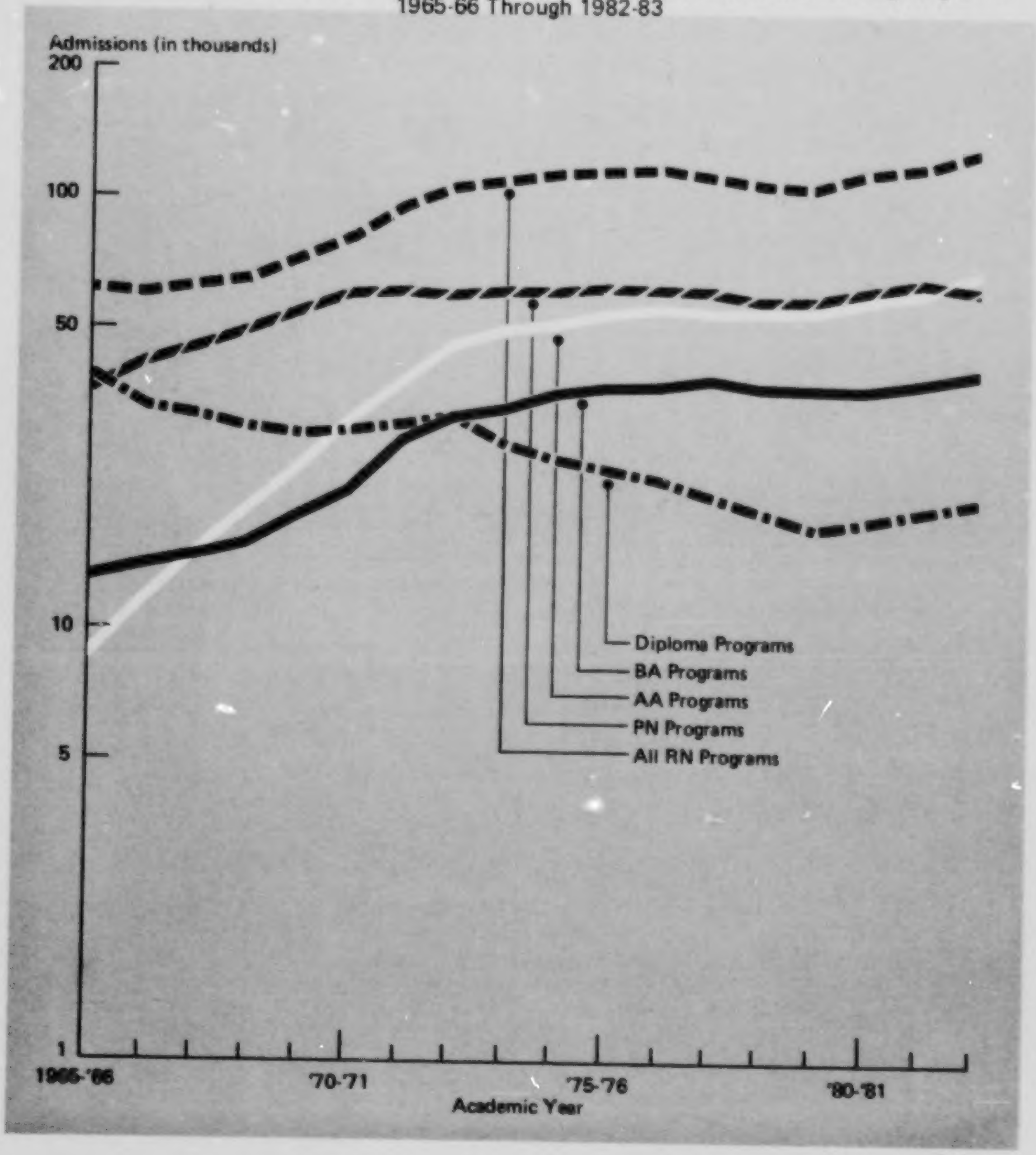
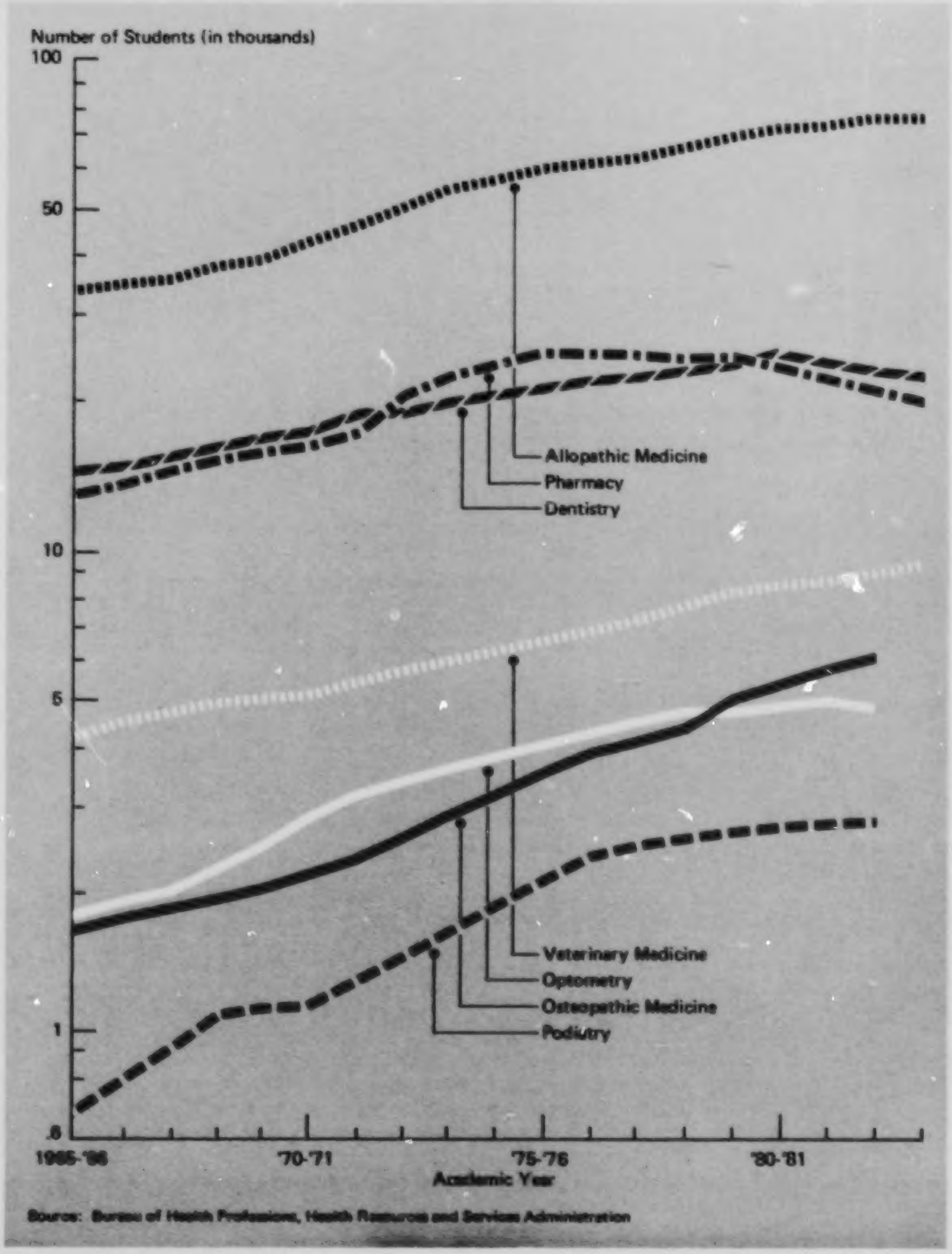


FIGURE C

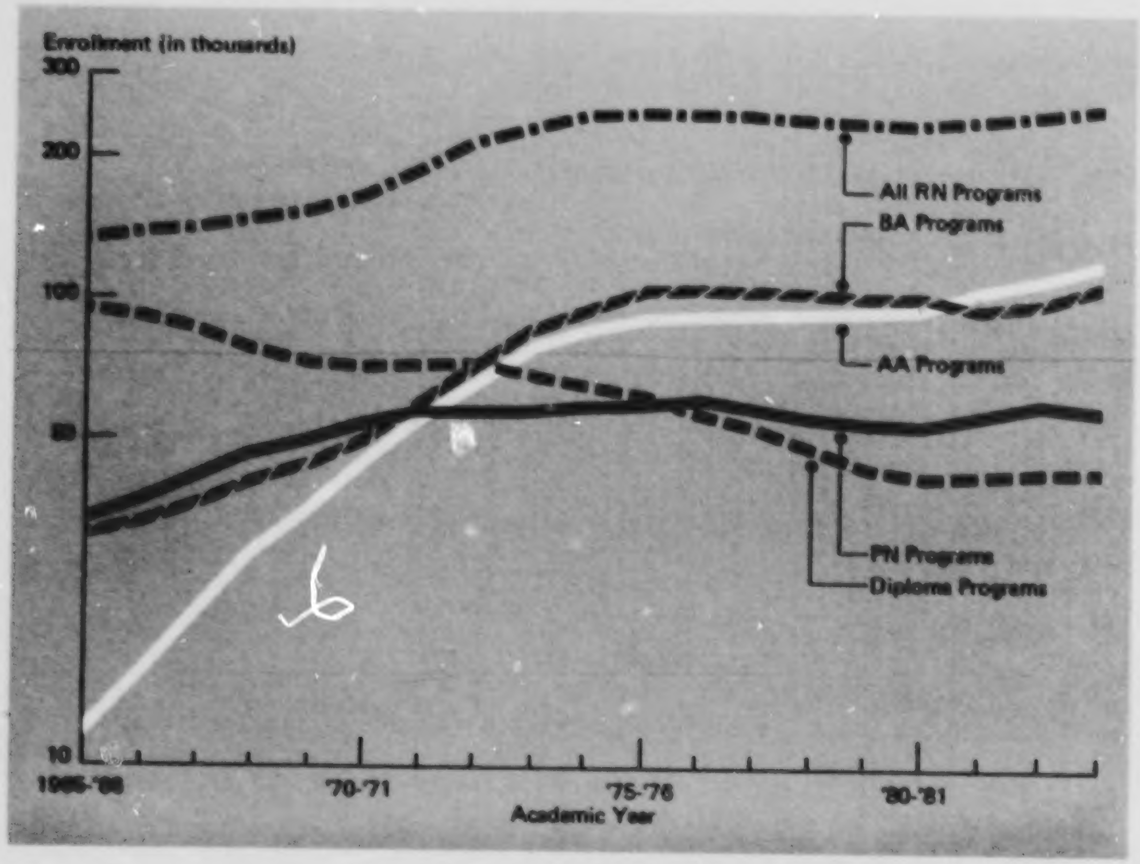
Total Enrollment in Selected Health Professions Schools:
1965-66 Through 1983-84



Source: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration

FIGURE D

Total Enrollment in Registered Nursing and Licensed Practical/Vocational Nursing Programs: 1965-66 Through 1983-84



Detailed and reliable demographic data for employees in health professions and occupations are not generally available. The Division of Nursing, Bureau of Health Professions has conducted National Sample Surveys of Registered Nurses, providing the data in table 75.

The employment data for health occupations from the Bureau of the Census are constrained by the following conditions:

(1) Census classification is based on self-reported job title, job description and industry, while health professions analysts rely heavily on licenses, certifications and specialized training to distinguish among health occupations.

(2) Some respondents have been misclassified, generally into occupations of high status, probably on the basis of ambiguous job descriptions. An in-depth evaluation of the 1980 census data on health occupations revealed that substantial proportions of persons who did not meet the minimum educational requirements of the occupations were included in these occupations. Seven percent of those classified as physicians and dentists and 18 percent of those classified as pharmacists failed to meet the minimum educational criteria. Moreover, these apparently misclassified persons were more likely to be females and minorities.

(3) Some teachers, administrators and researchers are classified into functional groups by the census, and thus the health occupations they belong to cannot be identified.

(4) Persons in these occupations comprise a relatively small part of the total population and sampling error is substantially compounded when analysis is focused on subgroups (such as minorities) that account for a very small percentage of the occupation.

Therefore, the amount of data we have included to describe the demographic characteristics of the health care work force is minimal; we wish that more had been available.

TABLE A

GENERAL TRENDS FOR FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS: 1965-66 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Health profession						
	Medicine	Osteopathy	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Podiatry	Veterinary Medicine
1965-66	8,759	464	3,806	643	4,647	223	1,242
1966-67	8,964	480	3,942	669	5,234	283	1,305
1967-68	9,479	509	4,200	649	5,616	291	1,315
1968-69	9,863	521	4,203	771	5,406	331	1,327
1969-70	10,422	577	4,355	786	5,428	293	1,341
1970-71	11,348	623	4,565	884	5,694	351	1,430
1971-72	12,361	670	4,745	906	6,532	399	1,453
1972-73	13,677	810	5,337	984	7,546	473	1,580
1973-74	14,159	884	5,445	988	8,342	556	1,594
1974-75	14,763	974	5,617	1,024	8,734	561	1,669
1975-76	15,295	1,002	5,763	1,057	8,710	641	1,711
1976-77	15,613	1,088	5,935	1,111	8,208	650	1,866
1977-78	16,136	1,163	5,954	1,140	8,461	667	1,973
1978-79	16,501	1,322	6,301	1,181	8,321	678	2,086
1979-80	16,930	1,426	6,132	1,209	8,035	718	2,255
1980-81	17,186	1,496	6,030	1,259	7,551	695	2,239
1981-82	17,268	1,582	5,855	1,249	6,899	702	2,254
1982-83	17,254	1,682	5,498	1,150	6,574	724	2,247
1983-84	17,150	*	5,274	*	*	*	2,320

* Data not yet available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

TABLE 8

GENERAL TRENDS FOR ADMISSIONS TO SCHOOLS OFFERING INITIAL PROGRAMS IN REGISTERED NURSING AND LICENSED PRACTICAL/VOCATIONAL NURSING, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM: ACADEMIC YEARS 1965-66 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year 2/	RN Programs				LPN/LVN programs
	TOTAL	Baccalaureate 3/	Diploma	Associate degree	TOTAL
1965-66	60,701	13,159	38,904	8,638	38,755
1966-67	58,700	14,070	33,283	11,347	41,269
1967-68	61,389	14,891	31,628	14,870	45,076
1968-69	64,157	15,983	29,267	18,907	49,107
1969-70	75,349	19,048	30,718	25,583	55,635
1969-70 4/	70,288	18,350	28,733	23,205	55,635
1970-71	79,282	20,413	28,980	29,889	60,057
1971-72	94,154	27,357	29,801	36,996	61,680
1972-73	104,713	30,478	29,848	44,387	60,475
1973-74	108,210	32,672	26,943	48,595	60,249
1974-75	110,068	35,192	24,696	50,180	61,557
1975-76	113,311	36,656	23,622	53,033	62,272
1976-77	113,479	36,947	22,243	54,289	60,975
1977-78	111,928	37,664	20,611	53,653	61,586
1978-79	108,717	36,087	18,499	54,131	57,953
1979-80	107,368	36,035	16,905	54,428	57,454
1980-81	112,057	36,775	17,494	57,788	59,696
1981-82	116,896	36,753	18,928	61,215	61,517
1982-83	122,533	38,334	19,368	64,831	62,794

1/ RN programs include 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for all years, Guam beginning in 1966-67, and Alaska beginning in 1968-69. PN programs include all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and American Samoa for all years, the Virgin Islands from 1965-66 to 1971-72, and Guam beginning in 1971-72.

2/ Academic year September 1 - August 31 through 1969-70; August 1 - July 31 thereafter.

3/ Includes a few students admitted to initial program leading to a master's degree.

4/ Admissions adjusted to academic period August 1, 1969 - July 31, 1970.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Nursing. Source Book - Nursing Personnel. DHEW Publication No. (HRA) 75-43. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

National Leauge for Nursing. State-Approved Schools of Nursing - RN. New York, The League, Annual editions: 1965-83.

National Leauge for Nursing. State-Approved Schools of Nursing - LPN/LVN. New York, The League, Annual editions: 1965-83.

TABLE C

GENERAL TRENDS FOR TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS: 1965-66 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Health profession						
	Medicine	Osteopathy	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Podiatry	Veterinary Medicine
1965-66	32,835	1,681	14,020	1,745	12,495	707	4,119
1966-67	33,423	1,763	14,421	1,882	13,068	838	4,388
1967-68	34,538	1,823	14,955	1,962	14,122	924	4,623
1968-69	35,833	1,879	15,408	2,203	14,753	1,061	4,779
1969-70	37,669	1,997	16,008	2,488	15,292	1,095	4,875
1970-71	40,487	2,151	16,553	2,831	15,626	1,147	5,006
1971-72	43,650	2,304	17,305	3,094	16,322	1,268	5,149
1972-73	47,546	2,579	18,376	3,328	17,909	1,401	5,439
1973-74	50,886	2,780	19,369	3,529	20,376	1,623	5,763
1974-75	54,074	3,139	20,146	3,704	22,662	1,868	6,005
1975-76	56,244	3,405	20,767	3,888	23,836	2,085	6,274
1976-77	58,266	3,818	21,013	4,033	23,465	2,295	6,571
1977-78	60,456	3,916	21,510	4,209	23,273	2,388	6,918
1978-79	62,754	4,220	22,179	4,436	23,078	2,498	7,334
1979-80	64,195	4,544	22,482	4,524	23,074	2,531	7,803
1980-81	65,497	4,940	22,842	4,625	21,628	2,577	8,156
1981-82	66,485	5,304	22,621	4,729	20,132	2,584	8,354
1982-83	66,886	5,822	22,235	4,649	19,350	2,608	8,682
1983-84	67,327	*	21,428	*	*	*	8,816

* Data not yet available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration.

TABLE D

GENERAL TRENDS FOR TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OFFERING PROGRAMS IN REGISTERED NURSING AND LICENSED PRACTICAL/VOCATIONAL NURSING, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM: ACADEMIC YEARS 1965-66 THROUGH 1983-84 1/

Academic year 2/	RN Programs				LPN/LVN programs
	TOTAL	Baccalaureate 3/	Diploma	Associate degree	TOTAL
1965-66	135,702	30,378	93,760	11,564	33,877
1966-67	139,070	33,081	90,651	15,338	36,729
1967-68	141,948	36,599	84,413	20,936	41,077
1968-69	145,588	40,341	77,776	27,471	44,292
1969-70	150,795	43,460	72,798	34,537	48,342
1970-71	164,545	48,897	71,055	44,593	53,080
1971-72	187,551	59,785	71,466	56,300	57,890
1972-73	213,127	73,890	71,694	67,543	58,186
1973-74	232,589	85,156	68,760	78,673	57,085
1974-75	244,486	94,951	64,083	85,452	58,872
1975-76	250,385	100,680	60,213	89,492	59,453
1976-77	249,541	101,046	56,091	92,404	59,370
1977-78	247,739	102,494	52,858	92,387	58,003
1978-79	242,259	101,239	48,059	92,961	55,620
1979-80	237,580	100,444	43,651	93,485	53,241
1980-81	234,864	98,190	41,048	95,626	53,874
1981-82	238,473	96,099	41,099	101,365	56,362
1982-83	245,509	96,429	42,348	106,732	58,747
1983-84	254,723	101,621	42,007	111,095	57,011

1/ RN programs include 49 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands for all years, Guam beginning in 1966-67, and Alaska beginning in 1968-69. PN programs include all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and American Samoa for all years, the Virgin Islands from 1965-66 to 1971-72, and Guam beginning in 1971-72.

2/ As of October 15th.

3/ Includes a few students admitted to initial program leading to a master's degree.

SOURCE: American Nurses' Association. *Facts About Nursing: A Statistical Summary.* New York, The Association. Annual editions: 1965-84.

National Leauge for Nursing. *State-Approved Schools of Nursing - RN.* New York, The League, Annual editions: 1965-84.

National Leauge for Nursing. *State-Approved Schools of Nursing - LPN/LVN.* New York, The League, Annual editions: 1965-84.

PART I. Racial/Ethnic Section

According to the 1980 Census of Population, 20.1 percent of the population of the United States are comprised of racial/ethnic minorities. This racial minority population is made up of Black Americans (11.5 percent), Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.5 percent), and American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, (0.6 percent). Hispanics makeup 6.4 percent of the population.

Full-time undergraduate enrollment in institutions of higher education in the United States increased by 30.7 percent between academic years 1968-69 and 1980-81. Minority full-time undergraduate enrollment increased by 147.5 percent -- from 455,811 students to 1,128,310 students. Minority students have dramatically increased in their numbers among students in colleges and universities, and have also increased their proportion of the total full-time undergraduate enrollment from 9.5 percent in academic year 1968-69 to 17.9 percent in academic year 1980-81.

In the early 1980's, the racial/ethnic minority representation in first-year classes of health occupations schools range from lows of 7.6 percent for osteopathic medicine and 8.4 percent for associate degree programs for registered nursing to highs of 16.8 percent for allopathic medicine and dentistry and 17.5 percent for practical nursing programs.

Estimated employment figures from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1980 show Blacks and other racial minorities filling nearly 11 percent of all white collar health jobs, while Hispanics hold 2 percent of such jobs. Blacks and other racial minorities are heavily represented in health service jobs, holding 24.2 percent of such positions. Less than 4 percent of health service workers are of Hispanic origin (tables 1 through 7).

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE AND SEX: 1970 THROUGH 1980 1/

Year	Total population	Black and other racial minorities 2/			Black		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number (in thousands)						
1970	203,810	25,257	12,077	13,180	22,668	10,791	11,877
1971	206,219	25,809	12,343	13,466	23,084	10,996	12,088
1972	208,234	26,340	12,599	13,741	23,465	11,185	12,280
1973	209,859	26,827	12,821	14,006	23,796	11,338	12,458
1974	211,389	27,306	13,040	14,266	24,113	11,486	12,628
1975	213,051	27,893	13,314	14,579	24,436	11,634	12,802
1976	214,680	28,439	13,569	14,870	24,767	11,790	12,977
1977	214,400	28,991	13,821	15,170	25,118	11,950	13,167
1978	218,228	29,571	14,085	15,486	25,487	12,119	13,369
1979	220,099	30,132	14,345	15,786	25,863	12,294	13,570
1980 3/	226,505	38,164	18,363	19,801	26,488	12,516	13,972
	Percent						
1970	100.0	12.4	5.9	6.5	11.1	5.3	5.8
1971	100.0	12.5	6.0	6.5	11.2	5.3	5.9
1972	100.0	12.6	6.1	6.6	11.3	5.4	5.9
1973	100.0	12.8	6.1	6.7	11.3	5.4	5.9
1974	100.0	12.9	6.2	6.7	11.4	5.4	6.0
1975	100.0	13.1	6.2	6.8	11.5	5.5	6.0
1976	100.0	13.2	6.3	6.9	11.5	5.5	6.0
1977	100.0	13.4	6.4	7.0	11.6	5.5	6.1
1978	100.0	13.6	6.5	7.1	11.7	5.6	6.1
1979	100.0	13.7	6.5	7.2	11.8	5.6	6.2
1980 3/	100.0	16.8	8.1	8.7	11.7	5.5	6.2

1/ Data for 1970 through 1979 are as of July 1; for 1980 as of April 1.

2/ This portion of the population has sometimes been designated as "black and other races," a term which was actually used to cover all races other than white.

3/ The sharp increase from 1979 to 1980 in the number of persons designated as "black and other racial minorities" can be attributed to three principal factors in the 1980 Census of the Population: 1) change in 1980 of race classification of large numbers of persons of Hispanic origin from "white" to "other" (Hispanics may actually be white, black, or members of other races); 2) greatly increased immigration of Asians and of persons of Hispanic origin; and 3) change in classification of Asian Indians, who were classified as "white" in the 1970 Census and as "Asian" in 1980.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Supplementary Reports: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-ST-1, May 1981.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Report Series P-25, No. 870, January 1980, and No. 721, April 1978.

TABLE 2
POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: 1970 and 1980

Racial/ethnic category	1970 Census		1980 Census	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
TOTAL	203,211,926	100.0	226,504,825	100.0
ALL MINORITIES	33,563,946	16.6	45,622,193	20.1
Asians	1,538,721	0.8	3,500,636	1.5
Underrepresented Minorities 1/	32,025,225	15.8	42,121,557	18.6
American Indians	827,268	0.4	1,418,195	0.6
Blacks 2/	22,125,355	10.9	26,097,479	11.5
Hispanics	9,072,602	4.5	14,605,883	6.4
NON-MINORITIES	169,647,980	83.4	180,882,632	79.9

1/ Includes American Indians, Black Americans, and Hispanic Americans.

2/ Excludes Blacks of Hispanic origin or descent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News. CB 81-32, February 23, 1981.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1980-81

Academic year	Total students 1/	Total minority 2/	Racial/ethnic category			
			Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
	Number of students					
1968-69	4,819,819	455,811	287,053	90,879	29,493	48,386
1970-71	4,965,768	526,226	344,819	102,788	26,914	51,705
1972-73	5,543,204	685,385	464,734	130,840	32,234	57,577
1974-75	5,638,633	763,051	508,074	158,305	32,757	63,915
1976-77	5,755,138	935,670	604,705	191,065	38,321	101,579
1978-79 3/	5,906,842	1,045,860	601,967	291,643	36,250	116,000
1980-81	6,297,902	1,128,310	631,044	320,108	38,631	138,527
	Percent					
1968-69	100.0	9.5	6.0	1.9	0.6	1.0
1970-71	100.0	10.6	6.9	2.1	0.5	1.0
1972-73	100.0	12.4	8.4	2.4	0.6	1.0
1974-75	100.0	13.5	9.0	2.8	0.6	1.1
1976-77	100.0	16.3	10.5	3.3	0.7	1.8
1978-79 3/	100.0	17.7	10.2	4.9	0.6	2.0
1980-81	100.0	17.9	10.0	5.1	0.6	2.2

1/ For academic years 1968-69 through 1974-75, "Total students" are those in the 48 coterminous States and the District of Columbia. For 1976-77 and 1978-79, Alaska and Hawaii are added. Beginning in 1978-79, outlying areas (American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Pacific Trust Territories, and the Virgin Islands) are added.

2/ Minority categories exclude non-resident aliens.

3/ The 1978-79 enrollment was obtained from a survey of the 3,173 institutions listed in "Education Directory, 1978-79 Colleges and Universities." Response was 99.9 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights. Racial, Ethnic, and Sex Enrollment Data from Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1976. April 1978. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics. Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1978. Publication No. NCES 79-317, December 1979.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Education Statistics. Unpublished data for 1980-81.

TABLE 4

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY

Health occupation and academic year	Total first-year enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		First-year minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
	Number of students						
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	17,146	2,889	1,173	410 1/	75	983	248 1/
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	1,682	127	38	33	10	46	--
Dentistry, 1983-84	5,207	873	276	172	19	406	--
Optometry, 1982-83	1,120	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Pharmacy, 1982-83 3/	6,450 4/	963	380	182	12	365	24
Podiatry, 1982-83	724	96	55	14	1	26	--
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	2,320	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 5/	102,540	13,799	8,537	3,515	6/	6/	1,747 6/
Baccalaureate	32,548	5,390	2,797	1,813	6/	6/	780 6/
Associate	53,127	6,993	4,668	1,477	6/	6/	848 6/
Diploma	16,865	1,416	1,072	225	6/	6/	119 6/
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 5/	51,335	8,993	6,252	2,010	6/	6/	731 6/
Public health, 1982-83	3,338 7/	498	164	179	24	131	--
	Percent						
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	100.0	16.8	6.8	2.4 1/	0.4	5.7	1.4 1/
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	100.0	7.6	2.3	2.0	0.6	2.7	--
Dentistry, 1983-84	100.0	16.8	5.3	3.3	0.4	7.8	--
Optometry, 1982-83	100.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Pharmacy, 1982-83 3/	100.0 4/	14.9	5.9	2.8	0.2	5.7	0.4
Podiatry, 1982-83	100.0	13.3	7.6	1.9	0.1	3.6	--
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	100.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 5/	100.0	13.5	8.3	3.4	6/	6/	1.7 6/
Baccalaureate	100.0	16.6	8.6	5.6	6/	6/	2.4 6/
Associate	100.0	13.2	8.8	2.8	6/	6/	1.6 6/
Diploma	100.0	8.4	6.4	1.3	6/	6/	0.7 6/
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 5/	100.0	17.5	12.2	3.9	6/	6/	1.4 6/
Public health, 1982-83	100.0 7/	14.9	4.9	5.4	0.7	3.9	--

1/ For first-year enrollment in allopathic medicine, the term "Hispanic" covers 301 Mexican Americans and 109 mainland Puerto Ricans. All other Hispanics are included in "Other."

2/ Minority composition of enrollment not available by individual class year.

3/ These students are those in the first year of the three years of professional pharmacy education, excluding any students in pre-pharmacy years. This year is often referred to as the "third-last-year."

4/ Excludes 124 first year students at the University of Puerto Rico.

5/ Data for all nursing categories are based on first-year enrollment in schools responding to questions on minority enrollment and/or male enrollment.

6/ For all nursing categories, the term "Other" comprises entirely the combined count of American Indians and Asians.

7/ Data are for new students enrolled in 22 schools of public health in the Fall of 1982. Total includes 897 new students for whom race/ethnicity data is not available.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

For source of data on all occupations other than veterinary medicine, see the respective table for each occupation on trends in first-year enrollment.

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TABLE 5

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY

Health occupation and academic year	Total enrollment	Minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
		Racial/ethnic category					
	Number of students						
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	67,327	10,884	3,978	1,450 1/	258	3,290	1,908 1/
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	5,822	355	116	81	25	133	--
Dentistry, 1983-84	21,428	3,024	1,000	603	64	1,357	--
Optometry, 1982-83	4,561	498	76	107	19	296	--
Pharmacy, 1982-83	19,350	2,928	933	786	36	1,076	97
Podiatry, 1982-83	2,608	267	154	33	5	75	--
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	8,816	461	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	219,188	23,315	14,365	5,795	4/	4/	3,155 4/
Baccalaureate	86,755	11,147	6,126	3,339	4/	4/	1,682 4/
Associate	92,956	9,800	6,522	2,034	4/	4/	1,244 4/
Diploma	39,477	2,368	1,717	422	4/	4/	229 4/
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	48,961	7,970	5,588	1,740	4/	4/	642 4/
Public health, 1982-83	8,896	1,200	403	359	70	368	--
	Percent						
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	100.0	16.2	5.9	2.2	0.4	4.9	2.8
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	100.0	6.1	2.0	1.4	0.4	2.3	---
Dentistry, 1983-84	100.0	14.1	4.7	2.8	0.3	6.3	---
Optometry, 1982-83	100.0	10.9	1.7	2.3	0.4	6.5	---
Pharmacy, 1982-83	100.0	15.1	4.8	4.1	0.2	5.6	0.5
Podiatry, 1982-83	100.0	10.2	5.9	1.3	0.2	2.9	---
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	100.0	5.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	10.6	6.6	2.6	4/	4/	1.4 4/
Baccalaureate	100.0	12.8	7.1	3.8	4/	4/	1.9 4/
Associate	100.0	10.5	7.0	2.2	4/	4/	1.3 4/
Diploma	100.0	6.0	4.3	1.1	4/	4/	0.6 4/
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	16.3	11.4	3.6	4/	4/	1.3 4/
Public health, 1982-83	100.0	13.5	4.5	4.0	0.8	4.1	---

1/ For total enrollment in allopathic medicine, the term "Hispanic" covers 1,082 Mexican Americans and 368 mainland Puerto Ricans. All other Hispanics are included in "Other."

2/ Minority composition of enrollment not available.

3/ Data for all nursing categories are based on total enrollment in schools responding to questions on minority enrollment and/or male enrollment.

4/ For all nursing categories, the term "Other" comprises entirely the combined count of American Indians and Asians.

SOURCE: Division of Student Services, Association of American Medical Colleges.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement of Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84.

National League for Nursing, "Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1981," Nursing and Health Care, Vol. 3, No. 8, October 1982.

Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

For source of data on osteopathy, optometry, podiatry, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine, see the respective table for each occupation on trends in total enrollment.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYED POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATION,
AND BY WORKER CATEGORY OF WHITE, BLACK
AND OTHER RACIAL MINORITIES, AND HISPANIC: 1980 1/

Occupation	Number employed (thousands) 2/				Percent of total employed	
	Total	White	Black and other racial minorities 3/	Hispanic	Black and other racial minorities	Hispanic
Total employed	97,270	86,380	10,890	4,931	11.2	5.1
White-collar workers	50,809	46,540	4,270	1,687	8.4	3.3
Professional and technical	15,613	14,230	1,383	390	8.9	2.5
Engineers	1,433	1,349	84	24	5.9	1.7
Medical and other health	2,922	2,605	317	57	10.8	2.0
Teachers, except college	3,157	2,845	312	81	9.9	2.6
Other professional and technical	8,101	7,431	671	228	8.3	2.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	10,919	10,350	569	315	5.2	2.9
Salaried workers	9,012	8,543	468	242	5.2	2.7
Self-employed workers	1,907	1,807	101	74	5.3	3.9
Sales workers	6,172	5,859	313	194	5.1	3.1
Retail trade	3,159	2,955	203	124	6.4	3.9
Other industries	3,013	2,903	110	71	3.7	2.4
Clerical workers	18,105	16,101	2,005	788	11.1	4.4
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	4,963	4,534	428	186	8.6	3.7
Other clerical workers	13,143	11,566	1,577	601	12.0	4.6
Blue-collar workers	30,799	26,895	3,903	2,245	12.7	7.3
Craft and kindred workers	12,529	11,488	1,041	675	8.3	5.4
Carpenters	1,185	1,118	67	61	5.7	5.1
Other construction craft workers	2,615	2,358	256	142	9.8	5.4
Mechanics, auto and other	3,320	3,052	268	186	8.1	5.6
Metal craft workers	1,296	1,191	105	58	8.1	4.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,729	1,596	134	84	7.8	4.9
All other craft workers	2,384	2,173	211	144	8.9	6.0
Operatives, except transport	10,346	8,765	1,580	1,030	15.3	10.0
Transport equipment operatives	3,468	2,938	530	193	15.3	5.6
Drivers and deliverymen	2,946	2,514	432	154	14.7	5.2
All other	523	425	98	38	18.7	7.3
Nonfarm laborers	4,456	3,704	752	347	16.9	7.8
Construction	797	666	130	79	16.3	9.9
Manufacturing	961	779	182	69	18.9	7.2
All other industries	2,699	2,259	439	200	16.3	7.4
Service workers	12,958	10,442	2,515	810	19.4	6.3
Private household	1,041	694	346	84	33.2	8.1
Service workers, except p.h.	11,917	9,748	2,169	726	18.2	6.1
Cleaning service workers	2,454	1,778	676	223	27.5	9.1
Food service workers	4,436	3,830	606	285	13.7	6.4
Health service workers	1,898	1,438	460	73	24.2	3.8
Personal service workers	1,733	1,469	263	93	15.2	5.4
Protective service workers	1,396	1,233	163	52	11.7	3.7
Farm workers	2,703	2,503	200	188	7.4	7.0
Farmers and farm managers	1,485	1,447	38	12	2.6	0.8
Farm laborers and foremen	1,218	1,056	162	176	13.3	14.4

1/ Numbers are estimated annual averages.

2/ The total number of employed is the sum of the major racial groups of "white" plus "black and other racial minorities." "Hispanic" is an ethnic or cultural designation, not a racial one. Hispanics may be white, black, or members of other races.

3/ The number of blacks in the count of "blacks and other racial minorities" was 9,098,000 or 83.5 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data.

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TABLE 7

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE AND BY SEX: 1980 1/

Health occupation	Number employed (thousands)								
	All races			White			Black and other racial minorities		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Physician (M.D. and D.O.)	426	369	57	380	337	43	46	32	14
Dentists	140	134	6	134	128	5	7	6	1
Optometrists	21	20	2/	20	20	2/	2/	2/	2/
Pharmacists	120	89	30	110	84	26	10	5	4
Podiatrists	10	9	1	10	9	1	2/	2/	2/
Veterinarians	36	33	3	36	33	3	2/	2/	2/
Registered nurses	1,302	45	1,257	1,154	36	1,118	148	8	140
Dietitians	59	5	54	44	3	41	15	2	13
Therapists	213	56	157	188	49	139	25	8	18
Health administrators	210	109	101	193	100	93	17	9	8
Clinical laboratory technologists, technicians	234	58	176	201	50	151	33	8	25
Dental hygienists	41	2/	41	41	2/	40	1	2/	1
Medical record technologists, technicians	16	1	15	15	1	13	1	2/	1
Radiologic technologists, technicians	100	30	70	91	25	66	9	5	4
Dental laboratory technicians	52	32	19	45	27	18	7	5	2
Opticians, lens grinders and polishers	43	26	18	42	25	17	1	1	2/
Dental assistants	138	2	136	129	2	127	9	2/	9
Lay midwives	1	2/	1	1	2/	1	2/	2/	2/
Practical nurses	375	11	365	303	8	295	72	3	70
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	1,093	136	956	778	84	694	315	53	263

1/ Numbers are estimated annual averages.

2/ Less than 500 persons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unpublished data.

ALLOPATHIC MEDICINE

The physician historically has been the key figure in the health care system and remains so. Physicians have the lead role in the delivery of care, whether in the hospital, the office, the clinic or the community, and they bear the ultimate responsibility for the appropriateness and effectiveness of the care received by their patients. Working with other health personnel, the physician makes the diagnosis, prescribes the appropriate treatment, and directly provides or supervises the provision of that treatment. For these reasons, increasing the representation of racial and ethnic minorities among the practicing physician population has been a high priority for many public and private efforts. Programs to encourage minorities and other disadvantaged persons to enter the health professions and financial assistance to persons from disadvantaged backgrounds have contributed to major increases in enrollment of minorities in medical schools since 1965.

In spite of this longstanding concern about the shortage of minority physicians in the U.S. and the many efforts to increase the number of minorities in medical schools, improvements in the number of minority entrants and graduates have been modest since the mid-70s. Although the absolute number of underrepresented minorities (see definition in the Introduction) enrolling in and graduating from medical school increased, the percentage of these minorities in the universe of entrants and graduates hardly changed at all. This is true not withstanding that the percentage of underrepresented minority applicants to medical schools increased 12 percent between 1974-75 and the high point of 1981-82, even though the total number of all applicants decreased rapidly between 1977-78 and 1981-82 (table 8).

Trends in minority/underrepresented minority applicants

After the many years of increases, the total number of applicants to schools of allopathic medicine has declined in each of the past several years and the overall acceptance rate has increased (figure 1). By way of contrast, the number of applicants who are underrepresented minorities has remained relatively stable between academic years 1974-75 and 1983-84. Their acceptance rates have dropped below that for the general applicant pool (figures 1,1A,2 and table 8).

FIGURE 1

Applicants and Acceptances to Schools of Medicine in the United States: 1974-75 Through 1983-84

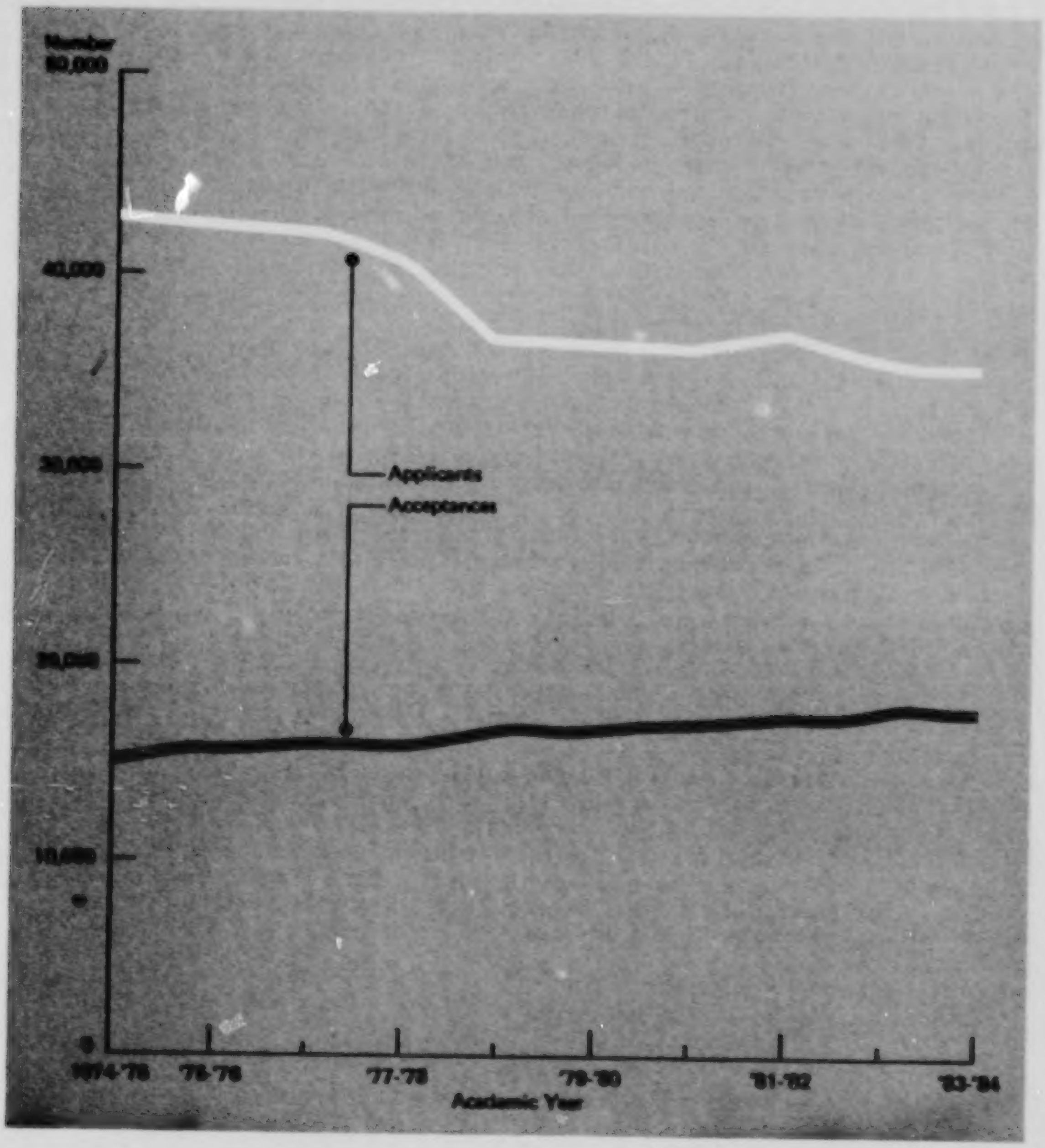


FIGURE 1A
Underrepresented Minority Applicants and Acceptances to Schools of Medicine in the United States:
1974-75 Through 1983-84

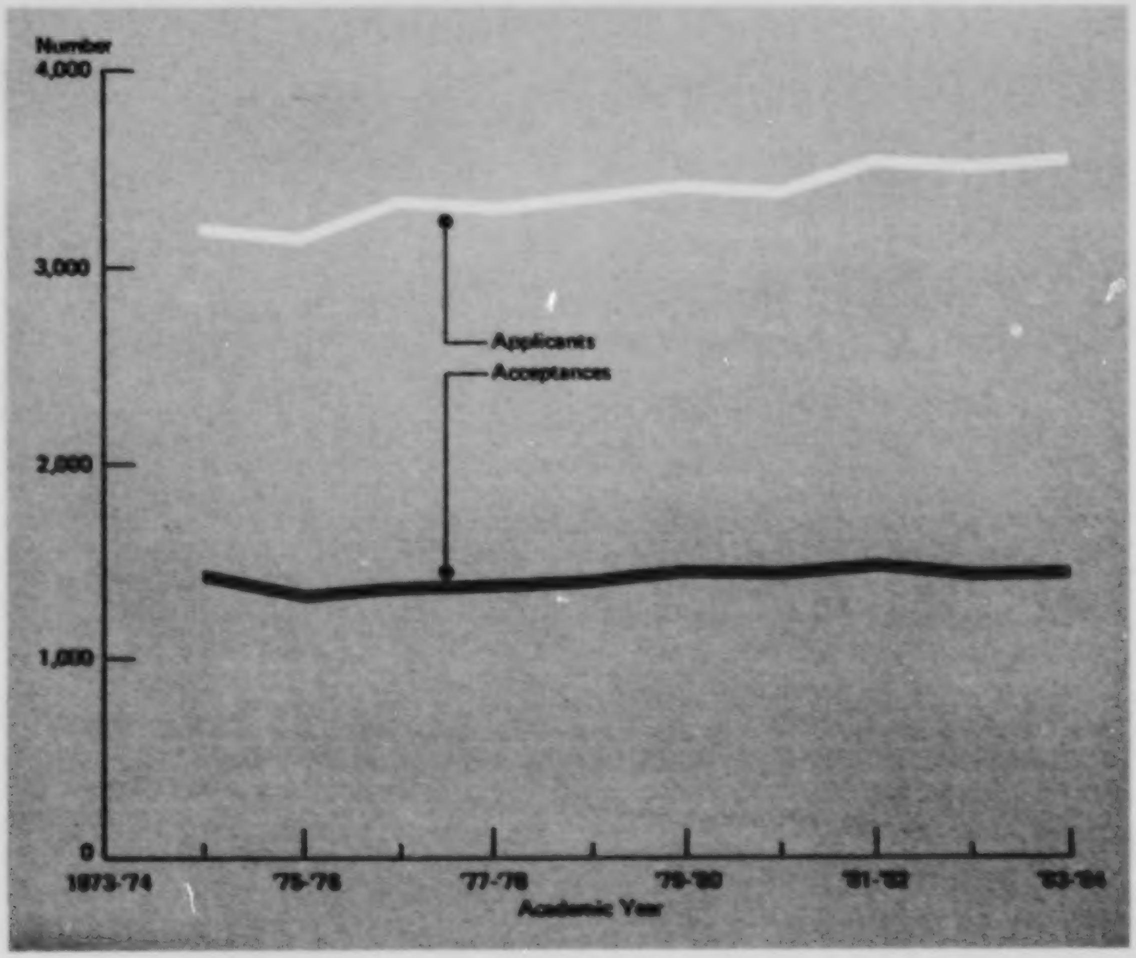
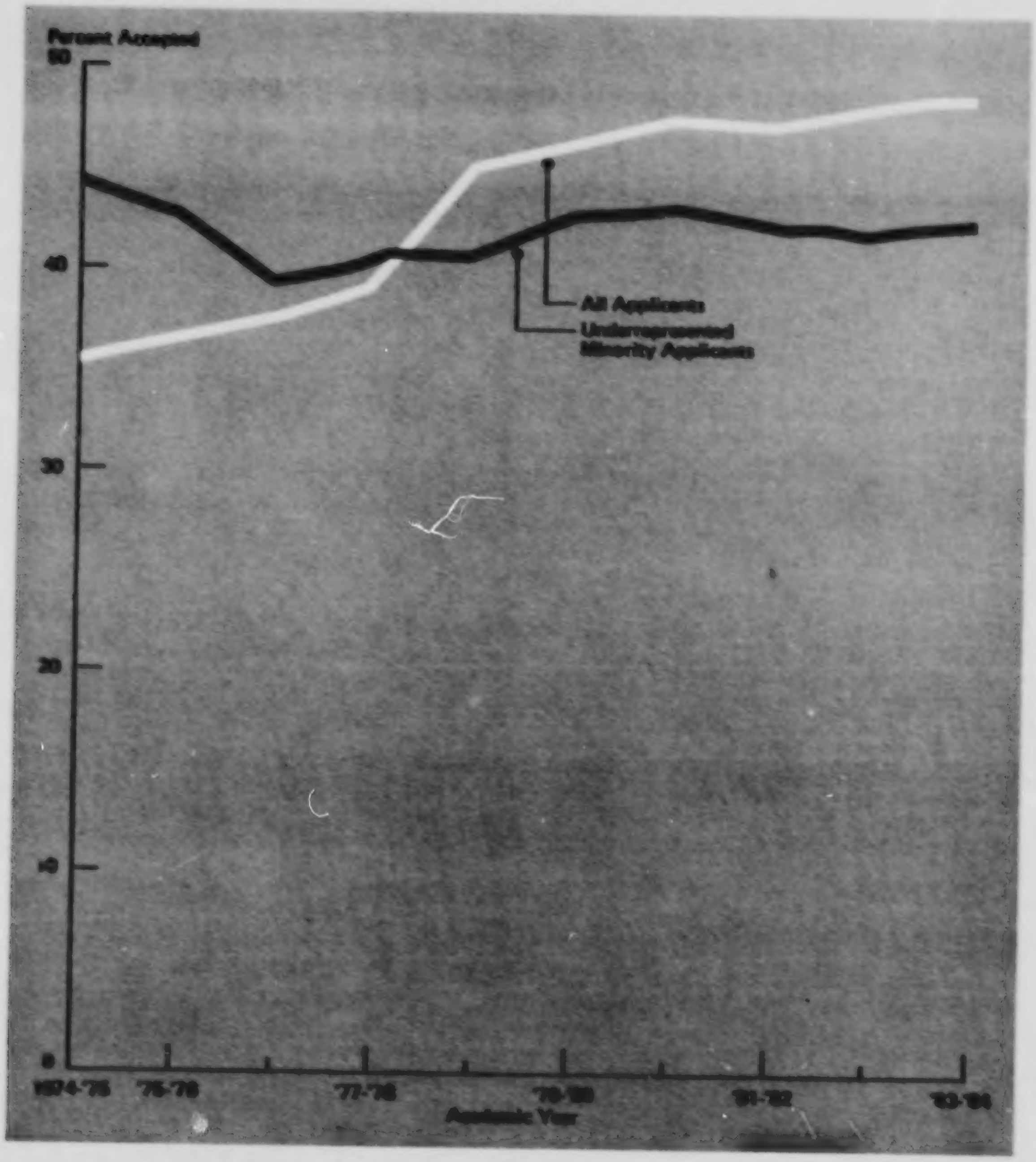


FIGURE 2

Acceptances to Schools of Medicine in the United States as a Percent of Applicants: 1974-75 Through 1983-84



Because the number of individuals applying to medical school has declined since 1974 while first-year enrollments continued to expand, acceptance rates for all applicants have gone from 35.3 percent in 1974 to 48.9 percent in 1983. During this period, the acceptance rate for underrepresented minorities declined slightly, from 44.3 percent in 1974 to a low of 39.5 percent in 1976, returning to 42.7 percent in 1983. While the total number of underrepresented minority applicants increased 12 percent during this period, the number accepted increased only 6 percent.

The acceptance rates for minorities and the amount of change that has occurred varies considerably by racial/ethnic category. During the five-year period between 1977 and 1981, the acceptance rate for Black candidates changed very little, increasing from 38.8 to 39.2 percent. However, the acceptance rate for Mexican Americans increased from 46.6 to 54.6 percent. During this same period, the acceptance rate for non-Minority candidates increased from 40.9 to 48.4. The most dramatic increase occurred in the acceptance rate for Commonwealth Puerto Ricans (as opposed to Puerto Ricans who reside in the mainland United States), which climbed from 34.2 percent to 51.7 percent, largely due to the opening of two new medical schools in Puerto Rico in 1978 and 1979.

Reasons for the decline in minority applicants are not certain. However, major contributing facts may be rapidly spiraling costs of attending medical schools in conjunction with the declining availability of scholarships (particularly those without service commitments) and the increased necessity for reliance on loan sources. These factors, along with legal challenges to affirmative action may have affected the momentum of the increases of the early 1970s.

Trends in minority/underrepresented minority first-year enrollment

It is generally agreed that 1968 marks the year when medical schools began a collective effort to recruit and admit minority medical students. That year there were only 266 Black first-year students, 2.7 percent of all first-year students. Of this number, more than 75 percent were enrolled at Howard and Meharry medical schools. Although opportunities for minorities are much more diverse today, a handful of medical schools still account for substantial numbers of underrepresented minorities. In 1981, more than 24 percent of all new first-year Black students were admitted by Howard University, Meharry College and Morehouse College. Some 69 percent of all new first-year Puerto Rican students were admitted by the three schools in the Commonwealth. As a percentage, the first-year enrollment of Blacks peaked in 1974 when there were 1,106 first-year Black students, equaling 7.5 percent of total first-year enrollment. By 1981-82, the number of first-year Black students enrolled only increased to 1,196 (6.9 percent of the total) and in 1982-83 academic year, the number of Blacks fell slightly to 1,145 (6.6 percent of the total). The number increased slightly in 1983 to 1,173. The figures for American Indians fluctuate; an early peak of 71 students (0.5 percent) was set in 1974-75, dropping as low as 43 and reaching a new high of 75 in 1983-84. Their percent of enrollment has held steady at 0.4 for several years.

First-year enrollment figures for remaining underrepresented minority students reflect modest increases over the period: the number of

Mexican-American students rose from 227 (1.5 percent) in 1974-75 to 301 (1.8 percent) in 1983, and the number of mainland Puerto Rican students rose from 69 (0.5 percent) to 109 (0.6 percent).

While increases for underrepresented minorities have been modest, a marked improvement occurred in the first-year enrollment figures for the other minorities, including Asians, Commonwealth Puerto Ricans and "other Hispanics." In the last 6 years, the first-year enrollment for this group of minorities more than doubled from 696 (4.3 percent of the total) in 1977-78 to 1,443 (8.4 percent) in 1982-83. (Comparable data prior to 1977 are not available). The greatest increase registered was in the first-year enrollment of Asians, which rose from 395 (2.4 percent) in 1977 to 983 (5.7) percent in 1983. However, part of the change is attributable to a new reporting method which now includes certain students holding permanent resident visas in this category. Taken together, first-year enrollments for all minorities ("underrepresented" and "other") increased from 2,002 (12.4 percent) in 1977-78 to 2,889 (16.8 percent) in 1983-84.

FIGURE 3
First-year Enrollment in Schools of Medicine in the United States by Race/Ethnicity: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

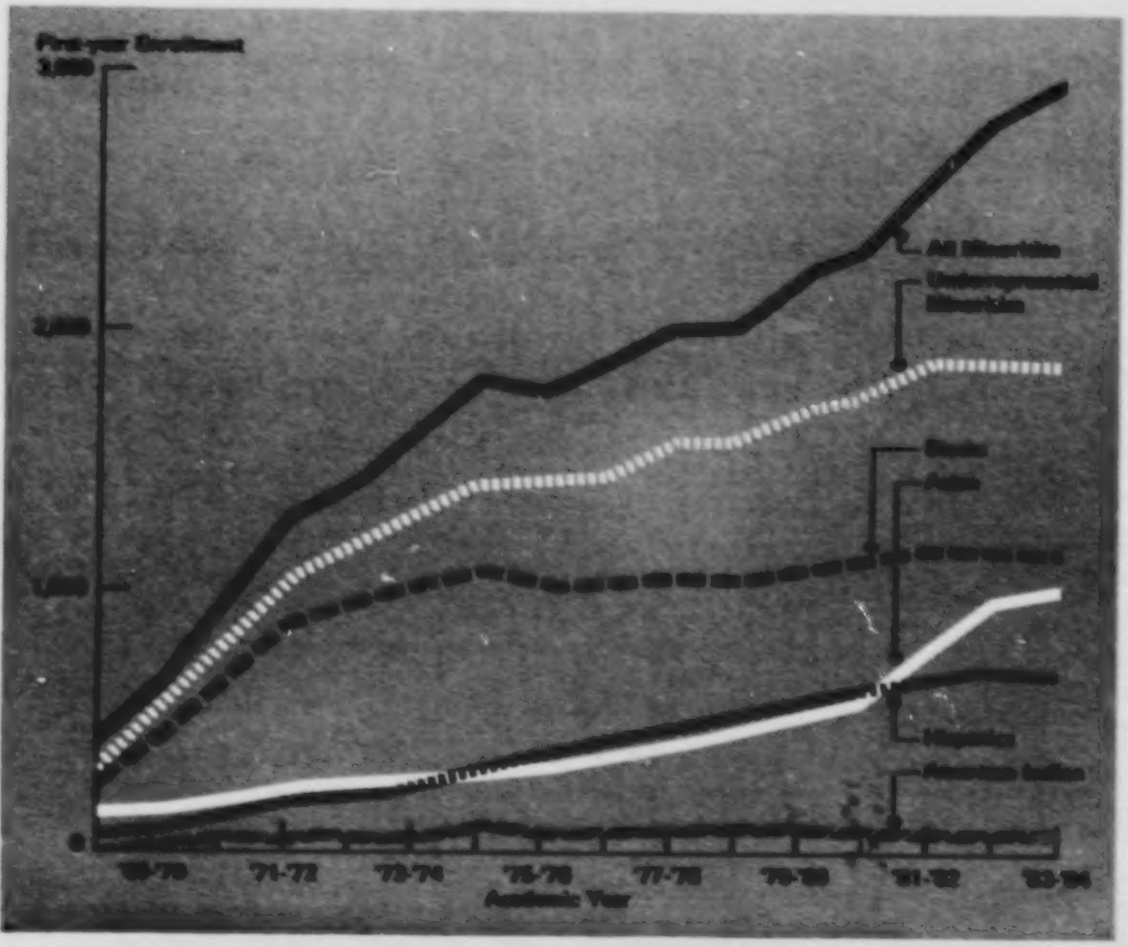
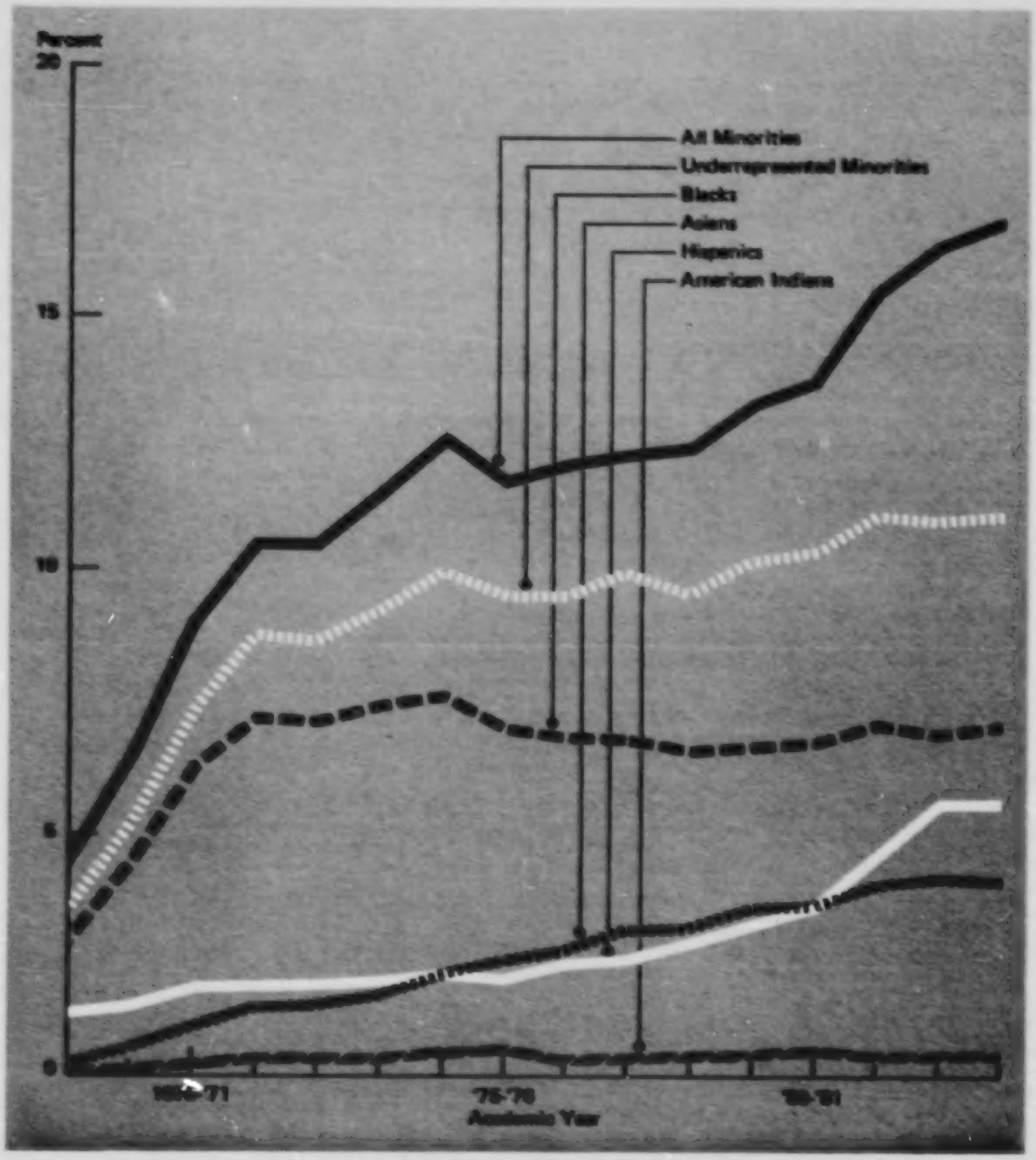


FIGURE 4

Percent Distribution by Race/Ethnicity for First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine in the United States: 1968-69 Through 1983-84



Parity

While first-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine increased 73.8 percent between academic years 1968-69 and 1983-84, minority first-year enrollment increased six-fold -- from 413 to 2,889 students. All minority racial/ethnic groups experienced gains in terms of their absolute numbers. Representation of Asians in the first-year class has traditionally exceeded their proportion in the general population; other minorities continue to be underrepresented relative to their proportions in the general population (figures 3,4, and table 9).

Minorities comprised 20.1 percent of the population enumerated by the 1980 Census, 17.9 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic year 1980-81, and 16.8 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84 (figure 4 A).

Underrepresented minorities made up 18.6 percent of the 1980 Census population, 15.7 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic year 1980-81, and 11.1 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84. Proportional gains in representation in first-year medical school classes for underrepresented minorities have been absent since the period of rapid growth during the late 1960s and the first half of the 1970s (figure 4 B).

Blacks made up 11.5 percent of the population enumerated by the 1980 Census, 10.0 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic 1980-81, but only 6.8 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84. Proportional gains in representation in first-year medical school classes peaked at 7.5 percent in the mid-1970s, with declines to less than 7 percent for Blacks for the last nine years (figure 4 C).

Asians comprised 1.5 percent of the 1980 Census population, only 2.2 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic year 1980-81, but 5.7 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84. Asians have steadily increased their representation in first-year medical school classes from 1.2 percent during academic year 1968-69 to 5.7 percent during academic year 1983-84 (figure 4 D).

Hispanics were 6.4 percent of the population in 1980 Census, 5.1 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic year 1980-81, and 3.8 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84. Hispanics have steadily increased their representation in first-year medical school classes from 0.2 percent during academic year 1968-69 to 3.8 percent during academic year 1983-84 (figure 4 E).

American Indians comprised 0.6 percent of the population enumerated by the 1980 Census, 0.6 percent of full-time undergraduates in institutions of higher education in the United States during academic year 1980-81, and 0.4 percent of first-year enrollees in schools of allopathic medicine during academic year 1983-84. American Indians have increased their representation in first-year medical school classes from less than 0.05 percent during academic year 1968-69 to 0.4 percent during academic year 1983-84 (figure 4 F).

FIGURE 4A

Minorities as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

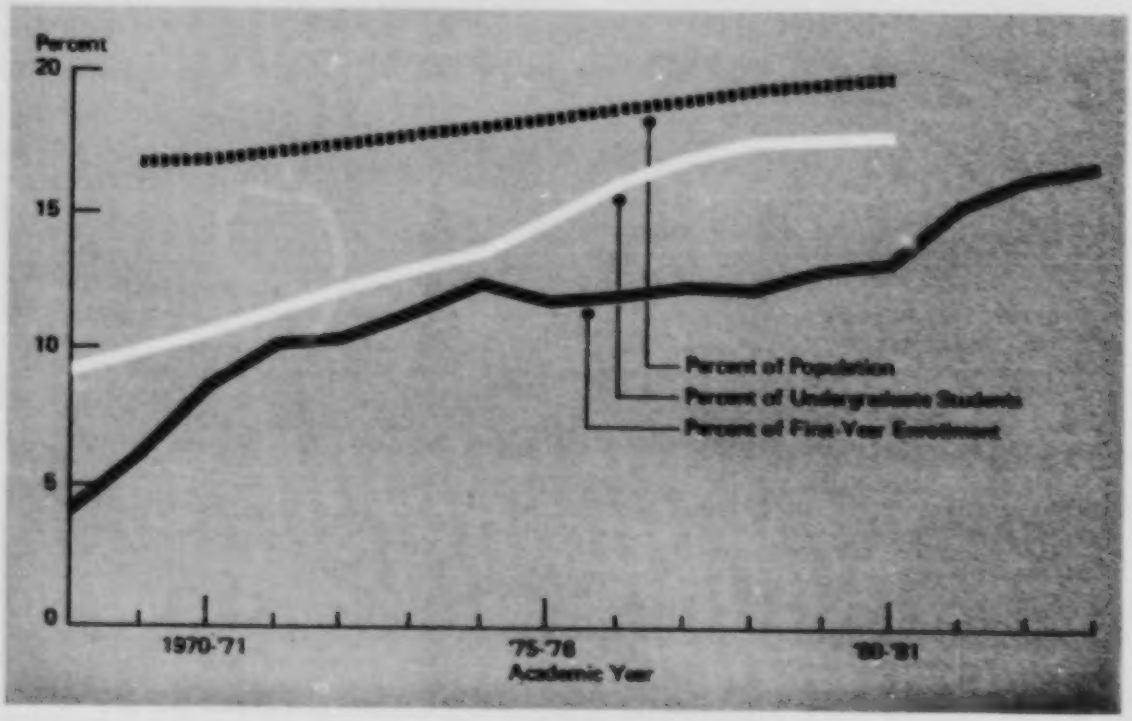


FIGURE 4B

Underrepresented Minorities as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students, and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

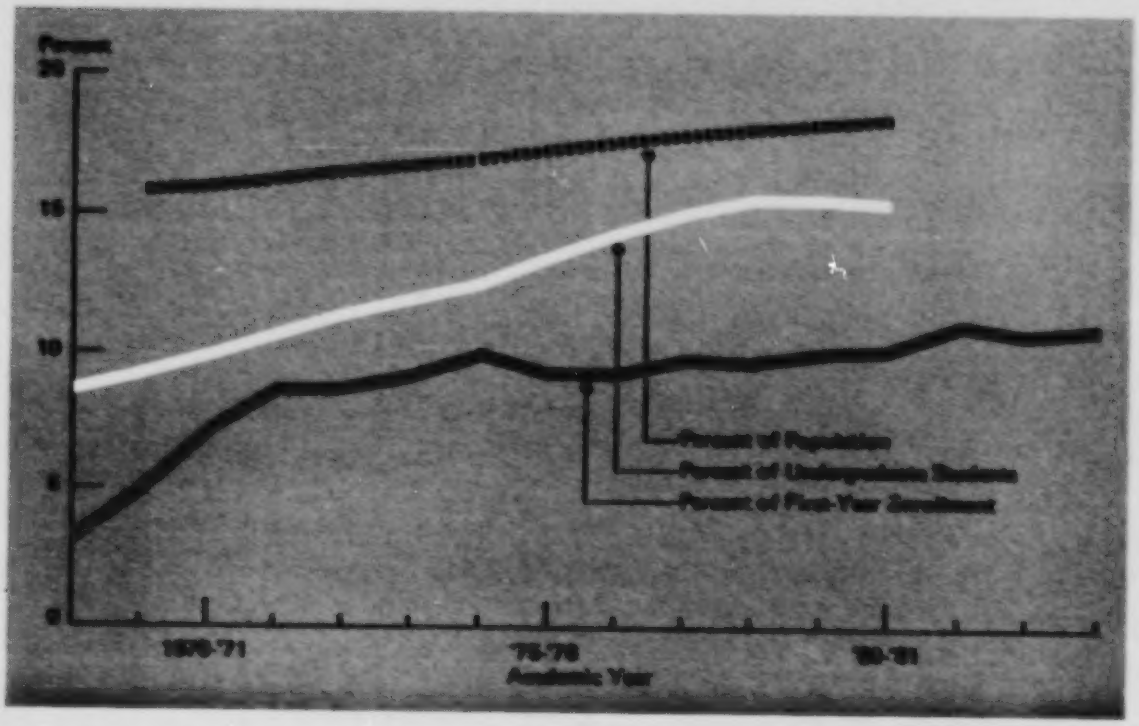


FIGURE 4C

Blacks as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students, and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

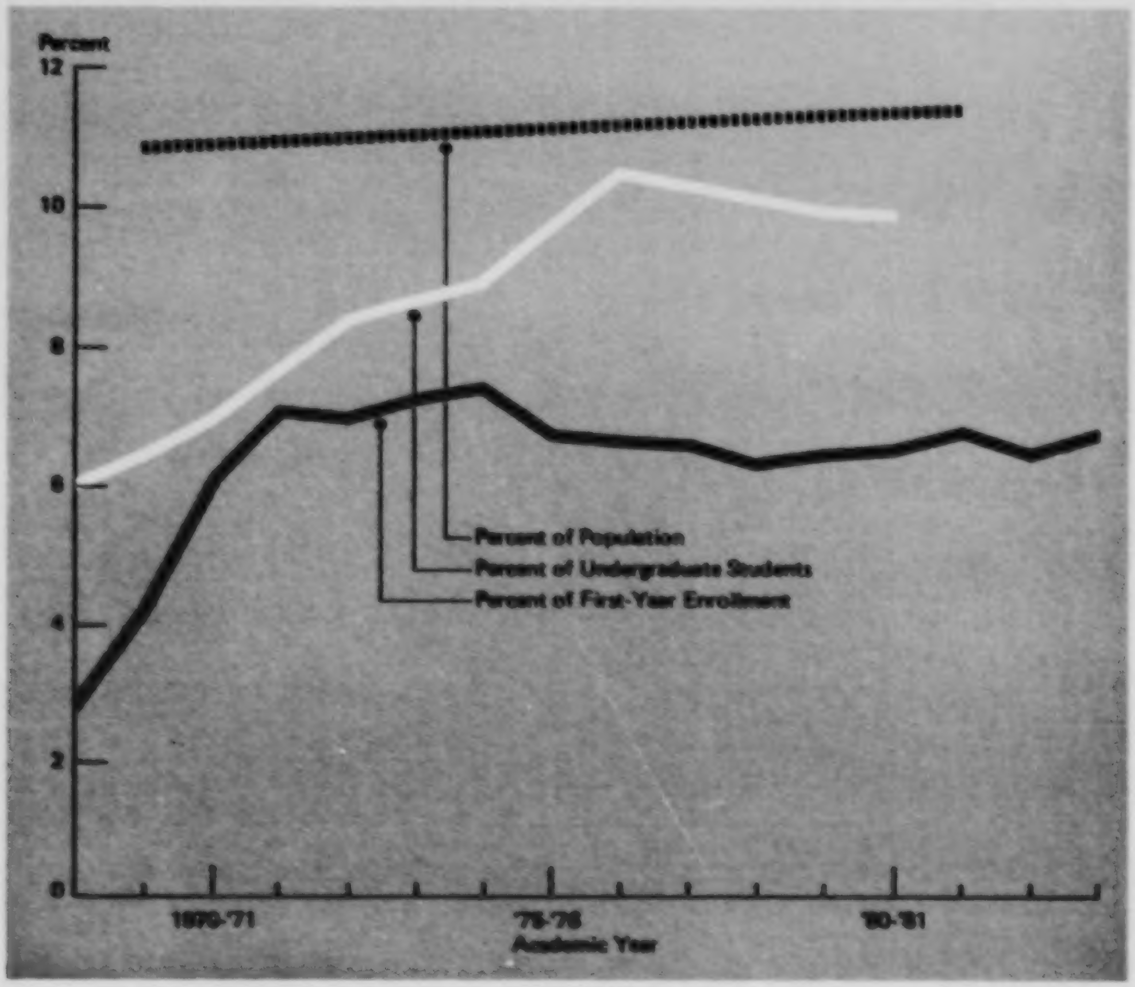


FIGURE 4D

Asians as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students, and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

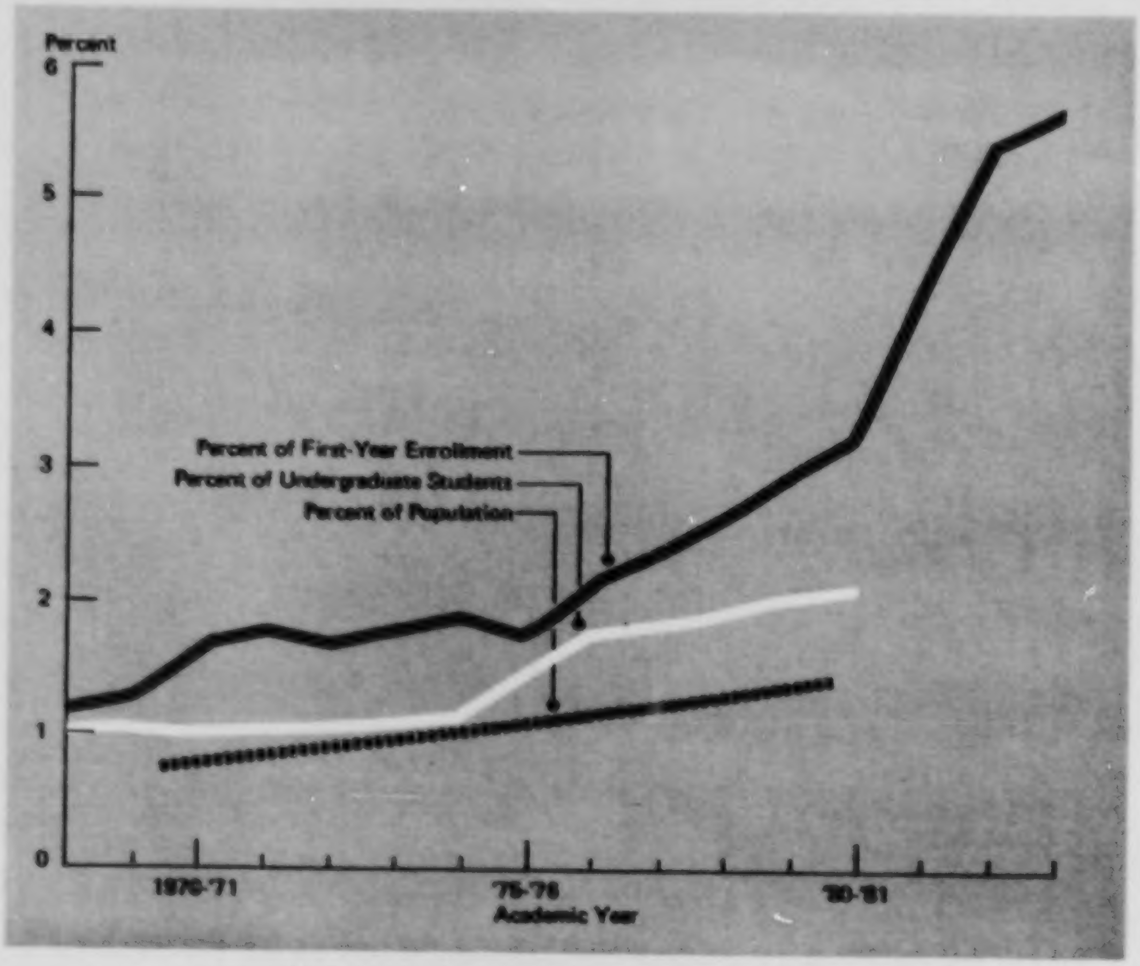


FIGURE 4E

Hispanics as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84

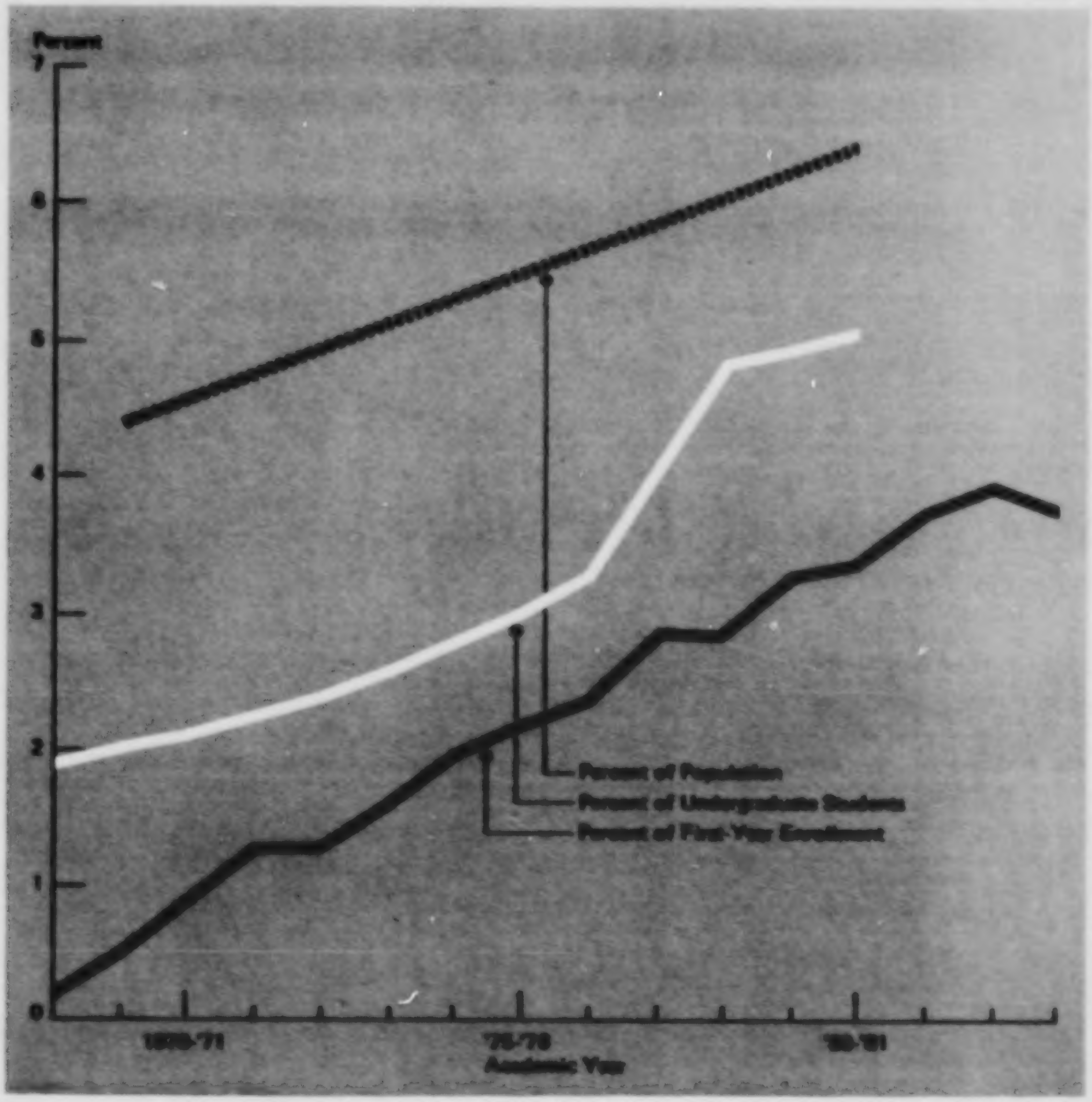
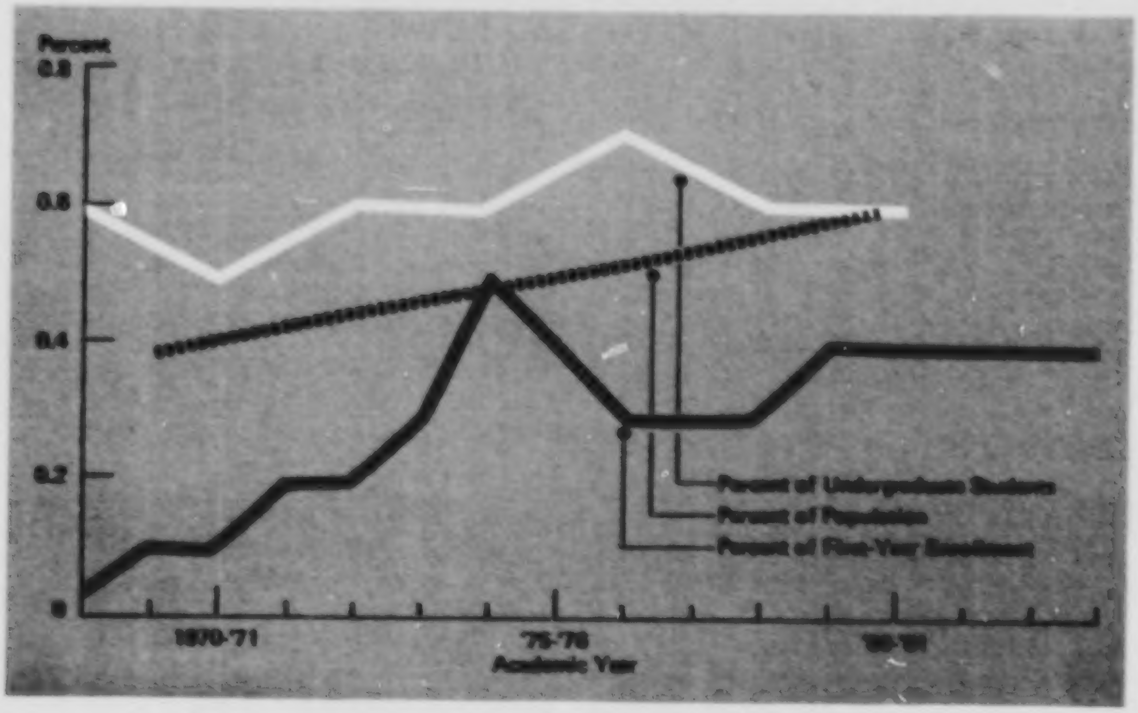


FIGURE 4F

American Indians as a Percent of the United States Population, of Undergraduate Students, and of First-Year Enrollees in Schools of Medicine: 1968-69 Through 1983-84



Trends in minority/underrepresented minority graduations

Only Asians and Hispanics, not classifiable as either Mexican Americans or Mainland Puerto Ricans, have fully translated their increases in first-year class representation into parity representation among medical school graduates. In every year since academic 1974-75, American Indians have comprised approximately 0.25 percent of the Nation's medical school graduating classes, Blacks approximately 5 percent, and Mexican and Mainland Puerto Rican Hispanics less than 3 percent (table 10).

Graduation data (table 12) for individual U.S. medical schools for a single academic year do not document trends. However, the table shows that minority enrollment tends to be highest in schools located where greater proportions of minorities live. The two medical schools that have been traditionally Black institutions -- Howard and Meharry -- still graduated more than one-fifth of the Black M.D.s in 1982-83 while 125 other medical schools graduated four-fifths.

Minority Women

Comparisons of first-year enrollment for minority women in schools of allopathic medicine for academic years 1971-72, 1977-78, and 1983-84 show that minority women have generally increased their representation in medical schools at a faster rate than all women and than minority males. In 1971-72, women were 10.9 percent of total enrollment; 23.7 percent in 1977-78 and 30.6 percent in 1983-84. Black women, for example, were 20.4 percent of Black medical students in 1971-72; 38.2 percent by 1977-78 and 44.9 percent in 1983-84 (table 11).

TABLE 8

UNDERREPRESENTED MINORITY APPLICANTS AND ACCEPTANCES TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1983-84 1/

Academic year	Applicants		Accepted applicants		Percent accepted		Ratio of percent under-represented minority accepted to total percent accepted
	Total	Under-represented Minority	Total	Under-represented Minority	Total	Under-represented Minority	
1974-75	42,624	3,174	15,066	1,406	35.3	44.3	1.25
1975-76	42,303	3,049	15,365	1,308	36.3	42.9	1.18
1976-77	42,155	3,323	15,774	1,313	37.4	39.5	1.06
1977-78	40,569	3,299	15,977	1,329	39.4	40.3	1.02
1978-79	36,636	3,321	16,527	1,357	45.1	40.9	0.91
1979-80	36,141	3,380	16,886	1,447	46.7	42.8	0.92
1980-81	36,100	3,381	17,146	1,461	47.5	43.2	0.91
1981-82	36,727	3,541	17,286	1,499	47.1	42.3	0.90
1982-83	35,730	3,453	17,294	1,451	48.4	42.0	0.87
1983-84 2/	35,200	3,440	17,209	1,469	48.9	42.7	0.87

1/ Includes the following racial/ethnic groups: Black Americans, American Indians, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans.

2/ In 1983-84 the 3,440 underrepresented minority applicants comprise: 2,558 Black Americans, 161 American Indians, 507 Mexican Americans, and 214 mainland Puerto Ricans. The comparable numbers comprising the 1,469 accepted underrepresented minority applicants are 1,019, 70, 263, and 117.

SOURCE: "Datagram: Applicants to U.S. Medical Schools, 1977-78 to 1981-82," in Journal of Medical Education 57:882-884, November, 1982.

Association of American Medical Colleges. Unpublished data for 1982-83 and 1983-84.

TABLE 9

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	TOTAL FIRST YEAR ENROLL-MENT 1/	Racial/ethnic category									NON-MINORITY FIRST YEAR ENROLL-MENT
		MINORITY FIRST YEAR ENROLL-MENT	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES 2/	Black	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of students										
1968-69	9,863	413	292	266	20	3	3/	3	121	3/	9,450
1969-70	10,422	641	501	440	44	10	3/	7	140	3/	9,781
1970-71	11,348	998	808	697	73	27	3/	11	190	3/	10,350
1971-72	12,361	1,280	1,063	882	118	40	3/	23	217	3/	11,081
1972-73	13,677	1,437	1,172	957	137	44	3/	34	231	34	12,240
1973-74	14,159	1,631	1,301	1,027	174	56	3/	44	259	71	12,528
1974-75	14,763	1,839	1,473	1,106	227	69	3/	71	275	91	12,924
1975-76	15,295	1,787	1,432	1,036	224	71	41	60	282	73	13,508
1976-77	15,613	1,891	1,462	1,040	245	72	62	43	348	81	13,722
1977-78	16,136	2,002	1,607	1,085	246	68	157	51	395	3/	14,134
1978-79	16,501	2,046	1,594	1,061	260	75	151	47	452	3/	14,455
1979-80	16,930	2,237	1,735	1,108	290	86	188	63	502	3/	14,693
1980-81	17,186	2,344	1,772	1,128	258	96	224	67	572	3/	14,842
1981-82	17,268	2,683	1,918	1,196	300	105	247	70	765	3/	14,585
1982-83	17,245 4/	2,840	1,904	1,145	306	114	278	62	936	3/	14,405
1983-84	17,146 5/	2,889	1,906	1,173	301	109	248	75	983	3/	14,257
	Percent										
1968-69	100.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	0.2	*	3/	*	1.2	3/	95.8
1969-70	100.0	6.2	4.8	4.2	0.4	0.1	3/	0.1	1.3	3/	93.8
1970-71	100.0	8.8	7.1	6.1	0.6	0.2	3/	0.1	1.7	3/	91.2
1971-72	100.0	10.4	8.6	7.1	1.0	0.3	3/	0.2	1.8	3/	89.6
1972-73	100.0	10.5	8.6	7.0	1.0	0.3	3/	0.2	1.7	0.2	89.5
1973-74	100.0	11.5	9.2	7.3	1.2	0.4	3/	0.3	1.8	0.5	88.5
1974-75	100.0	12.5	10.0	7.5	1.5	0.5	3/	0.5	1.9	0.6	87.5
1975-76	100.0	11.7	9.4	6.8	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.5	88.3
1976-77	100.0	12.1	9.4	6.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.2	0.5	87.9
1977-78	100.0	12.4	10.0	6.7	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	2.4	3/	87.6
1978-79	100.0	12.4	9.7	6.4	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.7	3/	87.6
1979-80	100.0	13.2	10.2	6.5	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.4	3.0	3/	86.8
1980-81	100.0	13.6	10.3	6.6	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	3.3	3/	86.4
1981-82	100.0	15.5	11.1	6.9	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.4	4.4	3/	84.5
1982-83	100.0 4/	16.5	11.0	6.6	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.4	5.4	3/	83.5
1983-84	100.0 5/	16.8	11.1	6.8	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	5.7	3/	83.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

1/ Residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are not considered to be members of any minority group and are included in this table only in the TOTAL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT and the Mainland Puerto Rican data columns.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The categories "Other Hispanic" and "Other minority" were not in use in these years.

4/ Excludes 9 students for whom racial ethnic information was not available.

5/ Excludes 4 students for whom racial ethnic information was not available.

SOURCE: "Datagram: 1981-82 Enrollment in U.S. Medical Schools," *Journal of Medical Education* 57:495-498, June 1982. Also prior Datagrams.

Association of American Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

TABLE 10

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category									NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITY GRADUATES 1/	Black	Mexican American	Mainland Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates										
1968-69	8,059	2/	2/	142	10	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1969-70	8,367	2/	2/	165	3/	8	4/	[illegible]	4/	4/	3/
1970-71	8,974	2/	2/	180	3/	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1971-72	9,551	2/	2/	229	3/	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1972-73	10,391	492	398	341	33	12	4/	12	4/	94	9,899
1973-74	11,613	724	612	511	79	19	4/	3	4/	112	10,889
1974-75	12,714	928	798	638	110	28	4/	22	4/	130	11,786
1975-76	13,561	1,090	929	743	130	29	4/	27	4/	161	12,471
1976-77	13,607	1,108	963	752	144	38	4/	29	4/	145	12,499
1977-78	14,393	1,471	1,152	793	172	46	94	47	319	4/	12,922
1978-79	14,966	1,505	1,155	774	194	52	86	49	350	4/	13,461
1979-80	15,135	1,565	1,170	768	192	65	112	33	395	4/	13,570
1980-81	15,673	1,623	1,209	766	201	76	123	43	414	4/	14,050
1981-82	15,652	1,719	1,260	763	225	74	153	45	459	4/	13,933
1982-83	15,728	1,812	1,329	813	214	70	188	44	483	4/	13,916
	Percent										
1968-69	100.0	2/	2/	1.8	0.1	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1969-70	100.0	2/	2/	2.0	3/	0.1	4/	*	4/	4/	3/
1970-71	100.0	2/	2/	2.0	3/	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1971-72	100.0	2/	2/	2.4	3/	3/	4/	3/	4/	4/	3/
1972-73	100.0	4.7	3.8	3.3	0.3	0.1	4/	0.1	4/	0.9	95.3
1973-74	100.0	6.2	5.3	4.4	0.7	0.2	4/	*	4/	1.0	93.8
1974-75	100.0	7.3	6.3	5.0	0.9	0.2	4/	0.2	4/	1.0	92.7
1975-76	100.0	8.0	6.9	5.5	1.0	0.2	4/	0.2	4/	1.2	92.0
1976-77	100.0	8.1	7.1	5.5	1.1	0.3	4/	0.2	4/	1.1	91.9
1977-78	100.0	10.2	8.0	5.5	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.2	4/	89.8
1978-79	100.0	10.1	7.7	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.3	4/	89.9
1979-80	100.0	10.3	7.7	5.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	2.6	4/	89.7
1980-81	100.0	10.4	7.7	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.6	4/	89.6
1981-82	100.0	11.0	8.1	4.9	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	2.9	4/	89.0
1982-83	100.0	11.5	8.4	5.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	3.1	4/	88.5

* Percent less than 0.05.

1/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

2/ Data not available for sufficient number of racial/ethnic categories for meaningful totals.

3/ Data not available for this year.

4/ This racial/ethnic category not in use during this year.

SOURCE: American Medical Association. "Medical Education in the United States, 1982-83" in *Journal of the American Medical Association* 250:12,1512-13, September 23/30, 1983. Also prior issues.

Association of American Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

TABLE 11

COMPARISON OF MINORITY WOMEN FIRST-YEAR AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72, 1977-78, AND 1983-84

Category	1971-72			1977-78			1983-84		
	Men and women in category	Women		Men and women in category	Women		Men and women in category	Women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	First-year enrollment								
otal first-year enrollment	12,361	1,693	13.7	16,136	4,130	25.6	17,150	5,653	33.0
irst-year minority enrollment	1,280	266	20.8	2,002	705	35.2	2,889	1,141	39.5
Black	882	200	22.7	1,085	443	40.8	1,173	544	46.4
Mexican American	118	10	8.5	246	66	26.8	301	102	33.9
Mainland Puerto Rican	40	6	15.0	68	23	33.8	109	44	40.4
Other Hispanic	1/	1/	1/	157	43	27.4	248	76	30.6
American Indian	23	8	34.8	51	15	29.4	75	38	50.7
Asian	217	42	19.4	395	115	29.1	983	337	34.3
	Total enrollment								
otal enrollment	43,650	4,755	10.9	60,039	14,218	23.7	67,327	20,635	30.6
otal minority enrollment	3,072	583	19.0	6,728	2,220	33.0	9,873	3,724	37.7
Black	2,055	420	20.4	3,587	1,371	38.2	3,892	1,748	44.9
Mexican American	252	24	9.5	831	189	22.7	1,082	352	32.5
Mainland Puerto Rican	76	13	17.1	261	89	34.1	368	143	38.9
Other Hispanic	1/	1/	1/	426	99	23.2	983	285	29.0
American Indian	42	10	23.8	201	55	27.4	258	95	36.8
Asian	647	116	17.9	1,422	417	29.3	3,290	1,101	33.5

1/ "Other Hispanic" category not used in 1971-72.

OURCE: "Datagram: Women Enrollment and Its Minority Component in U.S. Medical Schools, 1973-74 through 1977-78" in *Journal of Medical Education* 53:367-369, April, 1978.

Association of American Medical Colleges. Unpublished data for 1983-84.

TABLE 12

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category						
		Minority graduates	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
All schools 1/	15,534	2,029	813	214	289	188	44	481
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama	163	11	10	0	0	1	0	0
University of South Alabama	70	3	2	0	0	1	0	0
ARIZONA								
University of Arizona	83	6	0	4	0	0	0	2
ARKANSAS								
University of Arkansas	124	8	6	1	0	0	0	1
CALIFORNIA								
University of California, Davis	86	19	0	3	0	4	1	11
University of California, Irvine	67	28	0	12	0	5	1	10
University of California, Los Angeles	164	44	10	9	1	2	0	22
University of California, San Diego	114	24	5	6	0	2	0	11
University of California, San Francisco	148	48	14	10	0	7	1	16
Loma Linda University	132	23	4	2	0	2	1	14
University of Southern California	145	36	6	2	0	5	0	23
Stanford University	87	14	8	5	0	0	1	0
COLORADO								
University of Colorado	120	13	2	8	0	0	0	3
CONNECTICUT								
University of Connecticut	82	5	2	0	0	1	0	2
Yale University	97	18	7	2	0	4	0	5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Georgetown University	197	16	8	1	0	4	1	2
George Washington University	152	14	8	0	0	1	1	4
Howard University	110	102	100	0	0	1	0	1
FLORIDA								
University of Florida	112	15	8	0	1	4	0	2
University of Miami	173	17	1	0	1	15	0	0
University of South Florida	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA								
Emory University	114	15	10	0	1	0	0	4
Medical College of Georgia	179	13	8	0	0	3	0	2
Mercer	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morehouse College	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HAWAII								
University of Hawaii	63	46	2	0	0	0	0	44
ILLINOIS								
The Chicago Medical School	142	14	9	0	0	3	0	2
University of Chicago (Pritzker)	109	12	4	3	0	1	0	4
University of Illinois	336	33	15	5	0	6	1	6
Loyola University (Stritch)	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northwestern University	179	15	5	0	0	0	0	10
Rush Medical College	127	23	8	2	0	1	0	12
Southern Illinois University	72	5	4	0	0	0	0	1
INDIANA								
Indiana University	275	13	7	1	1	1	1	2

TABLE 12 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category						
		Minority graduates	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
IOWA								
University of Iowa	169	6	4	1	0	1	0	0
KANSAS								
University of Kansas	191	11	0	0	0	1	1	9
KENTUCKY								
University of Kentucky	100	4	1	0	0	1	0	2
University of Louisville	137	9	3	1	1	1	1	2
LOUISIANA								
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	178	12	7	0	0	5	0	0
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	88	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Tulane University	149	24	8	0	2	2	0	12
MARYLAND								
Johns Hopkins University	115	18	10	0	0	2	0	6
University of Maryland	171	16	9	0	0	0	0	7
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	121	15	5	1	1	2	1	5
MASSACHUSETTS								
Boston University	146	25	12	3	8	0	0	2
Harvard University	163	30	16	7	4	1	0	2
Tufts University	141	17	10	0	4	0	1	2
University of Massachusetts	92	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
MICHIGAN								
University of Michigan	237	20	7	0	1	1	0	11
Michigan State University	113	18	10	4	1	2	0	1
Wayne State University	248	36	27	0	0	2	0	7
MINNESOTA								
Mayo Medical School	40	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
University of Minnesota, Duluth	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	272	22	7	6	0	3	2	4
MISSISSIPPI								
University of Mississippi	138	10	6	1	0	0	0	3
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri, Columbia	113	8	1	1	0	2	1	3
University of Missouri, Kansas City	83	12	7	1	0	0	1	3
Saint Louis University	145	8	4	0	0	0	0	4
Washington University	123	15	10	0	0	1	1	3
NEBRASKA								
Creighton University	107	8	2	3	0	1	0	2
University of Nebraska	133	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
NEVADA								
University of Nevada	41	3	0	0	0	1	0	2
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Dartmouth University	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEW JERSEY								
CMDNJ-New Jersey	160	36	22	0	6	2	0	6
CMDNJ-Rutgers	104	14	10	0	1	1	0	2

TABLE 12 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Minority graduates	Racial/ethnic category					
			Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
NEW MEXICO								
University of New Mexico	67	16	2	9	1	0	1	3
NEW YORK								
Albany Medical College	128	6	3	0	1	0	0	2
Columbia University	149	14	5	0	1	5	0	3
Cornell University	121	17	8	2	1	0	0	6
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	167	27	5	0	1	2	0	19
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	129	13	6	1	2	1	0	3
New York Medical College	198	11	2	0	0	7	0	2
New York University	170	30	8	0	5	5	0	12
University of Rochester	90	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
State University of New York, Buffalo	128	13	7	1	1	2	0	2
State University of New York, Downstate	221	20	13	0	5	1	0	1
State University of New York, Stony Brook	56	6	1	0	1	0	0	4
State University of New York, Upstate	148	9	7	0	0	0	0	2
NORTH CAROLINA								
Wake Forest University (Bowman Gray)	100	10	5	2	1	1	1	0
Duke University	120	12	6	0	0	2	1	3
East Carolina University	41	4	3	0	0	0	1	0
University of North Carolina	158	29	23	0	1	1	1	3
NORTH DAKOTA								
University of North Dakota	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO								
Case Western Reserve University	164	27	17	2	2	0	1	5
University of Cincinnati	187	10	5	0	1	2	0	2
Northeastern Ohio Universities	70	6	4	0	0	0	0	2
Ohio State University	131	16	10	0	0	2	1	3
Medical College of Ohio, Toledo	49	10	4	1	0	1	1	3
Wright State University	93	7	4	1	0	0	0	2
OKLAHOMA								
University of Oklahoma	164	12	1	0	0	1	8	2
Oral Roberts University	26	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
OREGON								
University of Oregon	114	4	0	0	0	0	1	3
PENNSYLVANIA								
Hahnemann Medical College	178	16	8	1	3	3	0	1
Jefferson Medical College	211	20	6	4	2	1	1	6
Medical College of Pennsylvania	120	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
University of Pennsylvania	145	13	6	0	1	4	0	2
Pennsylvania State University, Hershey	99	7	3	0	0	2	0	2
University of Pittsburgh	134	8	6	0	0	0	0	2
Temple University	179	26	18	0	2	2	0	4
RHODE ISLAND								
Brown University	61	11	6	0	0	2	0	3
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Medical University of South Carolina	151	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
University of South Carolina, Columbia	33	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

TABLE 12 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category						
		Minority graduates	Black	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
SOUTH DAKOTA								
University of South Dakota	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE								
East Tennessee State University	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meharry Medical College	87	74	73	0	0	0	1	0
University of Tennessee	179	4	0	0	0	1	0	3
Vanderbilt University	105	5	4	0	0	0	0	1
TEXAS								
Baylor University	166	16	4	9	0	0	0	3
University of Texas, Galveston	163	22	4	15	0	1	0	2
University of Texas, Houston	189	21	3	10	0	1	0	7
University of Texas, San Antonio	184	15	3	8	0	1	1	2
University of Texas, Southwestern	203	33	5	22	0	4	0	2
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	32	3	1	0	0	0	1	1
Texas Tech University	77	9	1	3	0	2	0	3
UTAH								
University of Utah	105	10	0	3	0	0	0	7
VERMONT								
University of Vermont	93	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
VIRGINIA								
Eastern Virginia Medical School	96	15	8	0	1	4	0	2
Medical College of Virginia	161	15	8	1	0	1	0	5
University of Virginia	130	10	4	0	1	0	0	5
WASHINGTON								
University of Washington	168	10	3	5	0	0	1	1
WEST VIRIGNIA								
Marshall University	36	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
University of West Virginia	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN								
Medical College of Wisconsin	188	12	4	4	1	0	1	2
University of Wisconsin	156	13	7	2	1	1	0	2
PUERTO RICO								
Universidad Central del Caribe	74	69	0	0	61	8	0	0
Ponce School of Medicine	32	31	0	0	29	2	0	0
University of Puerto Rico	137	132	0	0	129	3	0	0

SOURCE: Association of American Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

1/ Excludes 194 graduates for whom race/ethnicity is not known.

2/ School admitted initial first-year class in the fall of 1982 and had no graduates in academic year 1982-83.

3/ Two-year program in basic medical sciences.

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF BLACK PHYSICIANS IN MEDICAL INTERNSHIP AND RESIDENCY PROGRAMS: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1982-83 1,2/

Academic year	Internships			Residencies		
	TOTAL	Black	Percent black of total	TOTAL	Black	Percent black of total
1968-69	10,464	194	1.9	35,047	607	1.7
1969-70	10,808	192	1.8	37,139	706	1.9
1970-71	11,552	250	2.2	39,463	742	1.9
1971-72	12,066	272	2.3	42,512	827	1.9
1972-73	11,163	293	2.6	45,081	921	2.0
1973-74	11,031	334	3.0	49,082	1,032	2.1
1974-75	9,827	421	4.3	52,685	1,113	2.1
1976-77	14,200	541	3.8	60,561	1,701	2.8
1977-78	---	---	---	56,019	1,628	2.9
1978-79	---	---	---	63,163	2,793	4.4
1979-80	---	---	---	64,615	2,944	4.6
1980-81	---	---	---	61,465	3,000	4.9
1981-82	---	---	---	68,217	3,472	5.1
1982-83	---	---	---	69,142	3,307	4.8

1/ Data were not collected for 1975-76.

2/ Beginning in Academic Year 1977-78, the term "internship" was no longer used to designate graduate training programs.

SOURCE: American Medical Association. "Medical Education in the United States, 1982-83" in Journal of the American Medical Association 250:12, 1545, 1550, September 23/30 1983. Also prior annual issues.

TABLE 14

MEDICAL RESIDENTS ON DUTY, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY AND TYPE OF MEDICAL SCHOOL OF GRADUATION: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83 1/

Racial/ethnic category	Type of medical school from which residents graduated				PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
	U.S. and Canadian allopathic	Foreign allopathic	All osteopathic	ALL MEDICAL SCHOOLS	
All residents	54,241	12,671	1,046	67,958	100.0
Total, minority residents	6,093	6,414	34	12,541	18.5
Black	2,897	397	13	3,307	4.9
Mexican American	499	194	4	697	1.0
Puerto Rican	828	399	-	1,227	1.8
Other Hispanic	347	1,049	-	1,396	2.1
American Indian	114	36	2	152	0.2
Asian	1,408	4,339	15	5,762	8.5
Total, non-Minority residents	48,148	6,257	1,012	55,417	81.5

1/ Racial/ethnic information was provided for 98.3 percent of the 69,142 residents on duty.

SOURCE: American Medical Association. "Medical Education in the United States, 1982-83" in Journal of the American Medical Association 250:12, 1550, September 23/30 1983. Also prior annual issues.

Osteopathic Medicine

Osteopathy originated in Kirksville, Missouri in 1874 when Andrew Taylor Still developed a theory linking the origin of disease to the dislocation of one or more vertebrae in the spinal column. The early profession emphasized the importance of spinal manipulation and natural regenerative powers of the body in the combat of disease. Gradually, additional therapies, such as hydrotherapy and drugs, were added to the treatment regimens of osteopathic physicians (DOs). At present, the osteopathic and allopathic medical educational systems share much in common, and osteopathy has incorporated the use of surgery and traditional medicine in its education and practice. However, the osteopathic profession continues its longstanding emphasis on the training of general practice/family practitioners and an estimated 60 percent of all osteopathic physicians practice primary care medicine.

As is true of their counterparts in allopathic medicine, osteopathic physicians have the lead role in the delivery of care, whether in the hospital, the office, the clinic, or the community, and they bear the ultimate responsibility for the appropriateness and effectiveness of the care received by their patients. Working with other health personnel, the osteopathic physician makes the diagnosis and prescribes the appropriate treatment and directly provides or supervises the provision of that treatment. Therefore, osteopathic education is also a major focus for public and private programs to increase the numbers of practitioners from disadvantaged backgrounds.

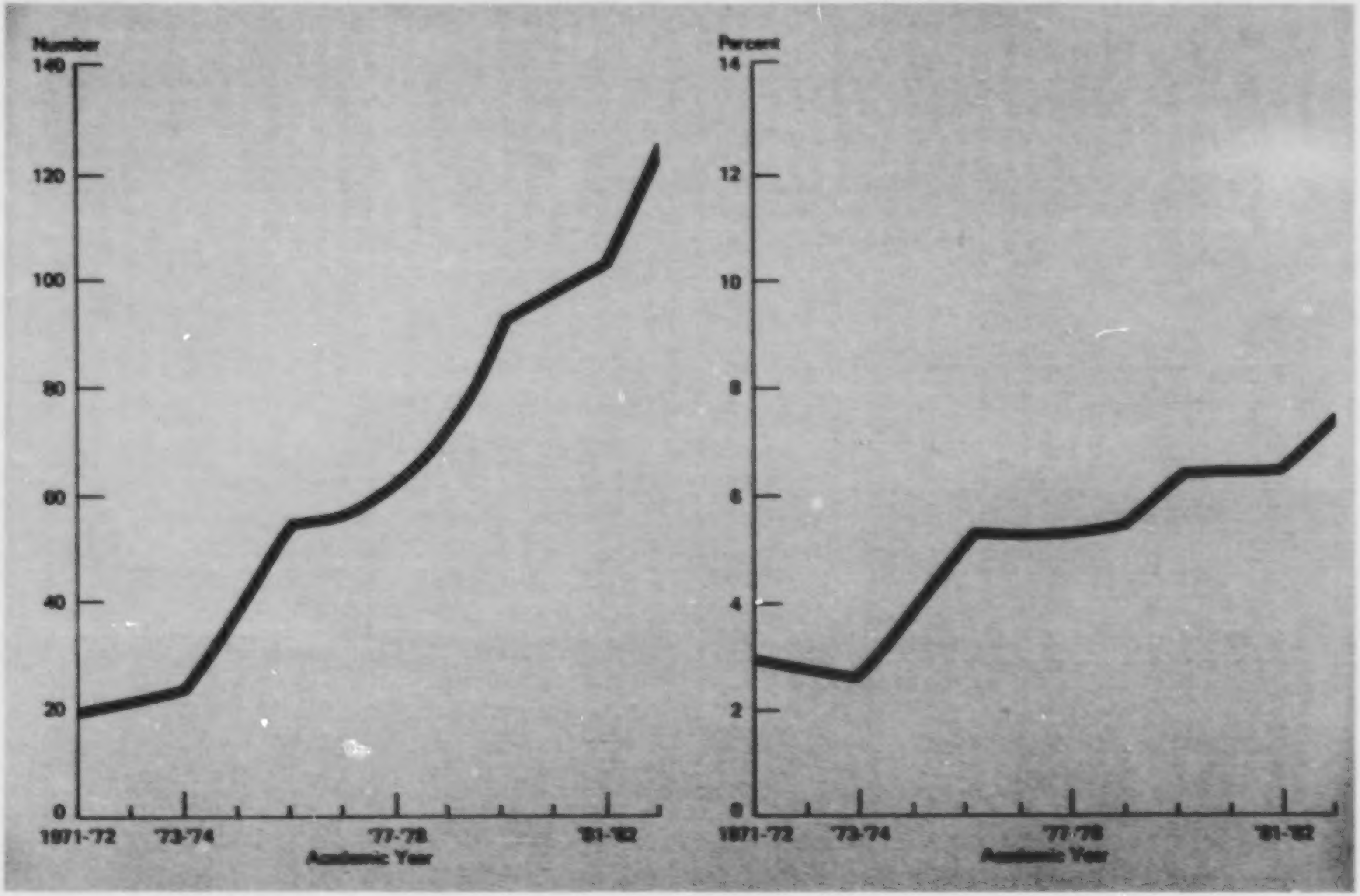
Trends in minority first-year enrollment

In the 1960s and 1970s osteopathic medicine was the target of public and private sector initiatives to develop training programs, facilities and faculties. The number of schools of osteopathic medicine tripled from 5 to 15. One in 11 first-year students and 1 in 16 physician graduates are now from osteopathic schools.

While first-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine increased almost three-fold between academic years 1971-72 and 1982-83, minority first-year enrollment increased six-fold -- from 20 students to 127 students. Minority students have increased their proportion of the entering class from 3.0 percent in academic year 1971-72 to 7.6 percent in academic year 1982-83. During this same period, minority first-year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine increased from 10.4 percent to 16.5 percent. Hispanics and Asians exhibit the strongest increases in first-year enrollment. They were approximately two-thirds of the minority first-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine in academic year 1982-83 (figure 5 and table 15).

FIGURE 5

Number and Percent Minority First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Osteopathic Medicine in the United States: 1971-72 through 1982-83



Trends in minority/underrepresented minority total enrollment

During academic year 1982-83, total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine reached 5,822. The enrollment of all minority students in osteopathic schools since 1971 shows that the total number had increased five-fold by 1982, increasing from 63 (2.7 percent of total) to 355 (6.1 percent of total). However, figures for underrepresented minorities in osteopathic schools reflect a flatter trend, increasing from 113 (3.1 percent of total) to 192 (3.8 percent) between 1976-77 and 1982-82. The distribution of minority students in schools of osteopathic medicine by race/ethnicity for 1982-83 was: Asians 37.5 percent; Blacks 32.7 percent; Hispanics 22.8 percent; American Indians 7.0 percent. The racial/ethnic enrollments in individual schools varied widely in academic year 1982-83 from one to 16 percent (tables 16 and 17).

TABLE 15

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Total first-year enrollment	First-year minority enrollment	Racial/ethnic category Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
	Number of students					
1971-72	670	20	10	5	1	4
1972-73	810	23	13	7	3	--
1973-74	884	24	10	2	4	8
1974-75	974	40	26	6	1	7
1975-76	1,038	55	23	10	7	15
1976-77	1,088	59	26	12	6	15
1977-78	1,163	63	26	13	8	16
1978-79	1,322	74	31	17	10	16
1979-80	1,426	93	40	18	6	29
1980-81	1,496	99	40	18	8	33
1981-82	1,582	104	37	22	12	33
1982-83	1,682	127	38	33	10	46
	Percent					
1971-72	100.0	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.6
1972-73	100.0	2.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	--
1973-74	100.0	2.7	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.9
1974-75	100.0	4.1	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
1975-76	100.0	5.3	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.4
1976-77	100.0	5.4	2.4	1.1	0.6	1.4
1977-78	100.0	5.4	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.4
1978-79	100.0	5.6	2.3	1.3	0.8	1.2
1979-80	100.0	6.5	2.8	1.3	0.4	2.0
1980-81	100.0	6.6	2.7	1.2	0.5	2.2
1981-82	100.0	6.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	2.1
1982-83	100.0	7.6	2.3	2.0	0.6	2.7

SOURCE: Data for academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower. Data for all subsequent years are from the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

TABLE 16

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

		Racial/ethnic category				
Academic year	Total enrollment	Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
		Number of students				
1971-72	2,304	63	27	19	6	11
1972-73	2,579	67	32	18	6	11
1973-74	2,780	70	31	12	11	16
1974-75	3,139	84	46	12	11	15
1975-76	3,443	120	57	23	13	27
1976-77	3,671	155	70	27	16	42
1977-78	3,926	173	76	33	19	45
1978-79	4,221	192	87	36	24	45
1979-80	4,571	241	100	45	26	70
1980-81	4,940	252	94	52	19	87
1981-82	5,304	301	104	62	26	109
1982-83	5,822	355	116	81	25	133
		Percent				
1971-72	100.0	2.7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
1972-73	100.0	2.6	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4
1973-74	100.0	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.6
1974-75	100.0	2.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
1975-76	100.0	3.5	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.8
1976-77	100.0	4.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	1.1
1977-78	100.0	4.4	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.1
1978-79	100.0	4.5	2.1	0.9	0.6	1.1
1979-80	100.0	5.3	2.2	1.0	0.6	1.5
1980-81	100.0	5.1	1.9	1.1	0.4	1.8
1981-82	100.0	5.7	2.0	1.2	0.5	2.1
1982-83	100.0	6.1	2.0	1.4	0.4	2.3

SOURCE: Data for academic years 1971-72 through 1973-74 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower. Data for all subsequent years are from the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.

TABLE 17

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total enrollment	Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
		Racial/ethnic category				
Total	5,822	355	116	81	25	133
CALIFORNIA						
College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	288	29	4	4	3	18
FLORIDA						
Southeastern College of Osteopathic Medicine	100	5	3	1	--	1
ILLINOIS						
Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine	395	13	9	--	--	4
IOWA						
College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	722	26	6	5	2	13
MAINE						
University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	161	--	--	--	--	--
MICHIGAN						
Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	394	65	33	11	4	17
MISSOURI						
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine	622	31	7	3	--	21
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	526	34	6	6	4	18
NEW JERSEY						
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey -- School of Osteopathic Medicine	169	15	1	12	--	2
NEW YORK						
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	303	11	--	4	--	7
OHIO						
Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine	299	22	6	7	--	9
OKLAHOMA						
The Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	260	26	7	5	7	7
PENNSYLVANIA						
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	833	30	21	3	1	5
TEXAS						
Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	363	44	11	20	3	10
WEST VIRGINIA						
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	277	4	2	--	1	1

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Unpublished data.

Dentistry

Total enrollments in dental schools remain near all-time high levels, reflecting the growth in dental schools since 1950 and the large increases in first-year enrollments that began in 1965. The total number of dental schools grew from 42 in 1950 to 60 in 1981, with more than half the increase since 1965. First-year enrollments, which were 3,226 in 1950 and 6,235 in 1978-79, stood at 5,207 in 1983-84. The number of applicants to dental schools increased 157 percent between 1960 and 1975, but has fallen nearly 51 percent in the past 7 years.

The enrollment of minority students in dental schools rose throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Minority students increased from 6 percent of total dental school enrollments in 1971-72 to 12.7 percent of the total (2,389 students) in 1981-82. Similarly, first-year minority enrollments increased from 412 (8.8 percent of the total) in 1971-72 to 873 (16.8 percent) in 1983-84. The numbers of Asian American, Hispanic, and American Indian students and their proportion in entering classes showed steady increases. First-year Asian American students increased from 112 to 406 and from 2.4 to 7.8 percent of entering classes. First-year Hispanic students (excluding the University of Puerto Rico) grew from 40 to 172 and from 0.9 to 3.3 percent of entering classes. Although the numbers are small, American Indian students increased from 4 to 19. Recruitment of Black students has been relatively less successful. In 1971-72, the 245 first-year Black students constituted 5.2 percent of the entering class, while in 1983-84, 276 first-year Black students accounted for 5.3 percent.

Trends in minority/underrepresented minority first-year enrollment

Although the proportion of underrepresented minority students entering dental schools has risen from 6.1 percent to 9.0 percent since 1971-72, the percentage of Black students is almost exactly as it was (5.3 percent in 1983-84 vs. 5.2 percent in 1971-72). The increase in the total underrepresented percentage is largely because Hispanics have increased from 0.9 percent to 3.3 percent. American Indians have increased their numbers, but only slightly.

These changes have occurred while the overall number of first-year dental school places rose from 4,705 in 1971-72 to 6,235 in 1978-79 and then dropped to 5,207 by 1983-84.

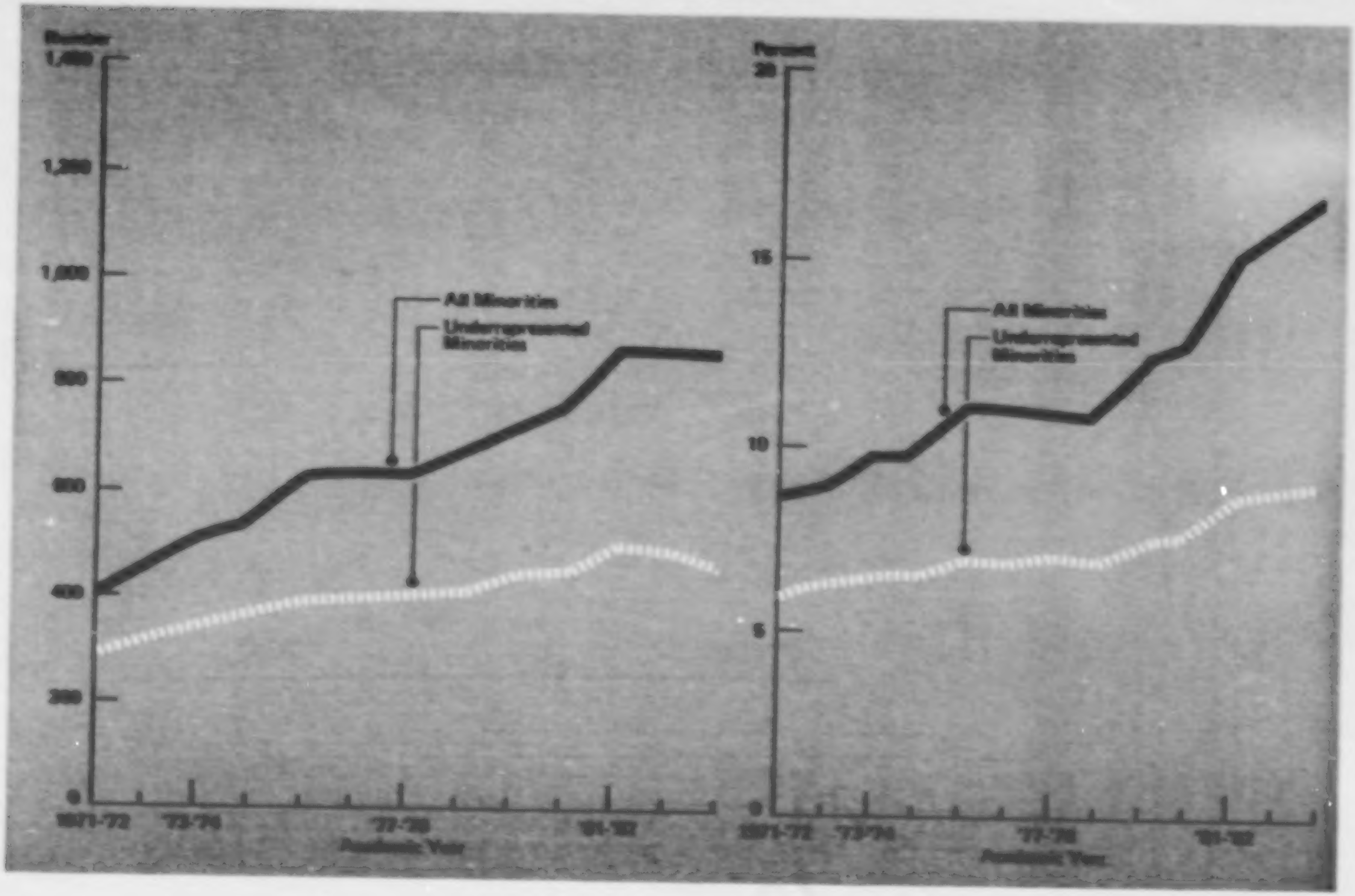
Total minority enrollment increased at a much higher rate than underrepresented minority because Asian enrollment more than tripled between 1971-72 and 1982-83. Asians constituted 2.4 percent of first-year dental students in 1971-72 but were 7.8 percent in 1983-84.

The data show that Hispanic and Asian representation is continuing to increase while the numbers of Black and American Indian first-year dental students have fluctuated but are about equal to what they were ten years ago.

Viewed from a five-year perspective -- 1978-79 to 1983-84 -- underrepresented minority students increased by 12.3 percent while all first-year students decreased by 16.5 percent. Again, the increase is attributable largely to Hispanics. There were four fewer Black first-year dental students in 1983-84 than in 1978-79 and only 3 additional American Indians in 1983-84 (figure 6 and table 18).

FIGURE 6

Number and Percent Minority First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Dentistry in the United States: 1971-72 through 1983-84



Trends in minority/underrepresented minority graduation

In 1982-83, 5,690 students graduated from schools of dentistry -- the largest number of graduates to date. Underrepresented minorities comprised 6.3 percent of these graduates. The proportion of graduates who are underrepresented minorities has steadily increased from 1.7 percent in 1970-71 to 6.3 percent of the total for 1982-83. The distribution of the minority graduates in 1982-83 among the racial/ethnic groups was: Asians 37.7 percent; Blacks 35.0 percent; Hispanics 25.2 percent; and American Indians 2.1 percent (from table 19).

Based on data for 1976-77 and 1983-84, minority women have been increasing their proportion among students preparing to become dentists more than minority men. In 1976 minority women were 2.7 percent of the first-year enrollment; minority men, 8.2 percent. In the first year class of 1983, minority women were 6.1 percent; minority men, 10.6 percent. Only non-minority women had a greater increase in representation -- from 10.7 percent to 18.6 percent. The number of minority graduates actually decreased by 74 for 1983 over 1976 yet the number of minority women graduates was only three lower (table 20).

Over one-half the Black dental graduates were from Howard University or Meharry Medical College. About 40 percent of Hispanic and Asian graduates received degrees from the five California dental schools. Four schools had no minority graduates and only 15 of 59 dental schools had more than 10 (table 21).

Parity

Underrepresented minority first-year dental students are still far from reaching equivalence with their percentage of the U.S. population. As stated, 18.6 percent of the U.S. population in 1980 were underrepresented minorities, but only 9.0 percent of entering dental students in 1983-84 were from this group. Black first-year students are fewer than one-half what they would be if parity were reached, 5.3 percent compared to 11.5 percent of the U.S. population. American Indian first-year students are more than halfway to parity, 0.4 percent compared to 0.6 percent of the population.

Hispanics have been increasing their representation in dental schools but they too, are well below parity with the U.S. population, 3.3 percent compared with 6.4 percent.

Asians significantly exceed parity. They comprise only 1.5 percent of the population but are 7.0 percent of first-year students.

TABLE 18

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1983-84 1/

Academic year	TOTAL FIRST YEAR ENROLL-MENT 1/	Racial/ethnic category: MINORITY FIRST YEAR ENROLLMENT	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	NON-MINORITY FIRST YEAR ENROLLMENT
				Number of students					
1971-72	4,705	412	289	245	40	4	112	11	4,293
1972-73	5,287	475	327	266	56	5	138	10	4,812
1973-74	5,389	529	354	273	69	12	141	34	4,860
1974-75	5,585	551	366	279	75	12	142	43	5,034
1975-76	5,697	637	395	298	75	22	186	56	5,060
1976-77	5,869	645	405	290	96	19	174	66	5,224
1977-78	5,890	641	416	296	110	10	225	3/	5,249
1978-79	6,235	681	418	280	122	16	263	3/	5,554
1979-80	6,066	745	456	274	163	19	289	3/	5,321
1980-81	5,964	772	455	283	160	12	317	3/	5,192
1981-82	5,789	876	503	299	183	21	373	3/	4,913
1982-83	5,498	879	492	289	187	16	387	3/	4,619
1983-84	5,207	873	467	276	172	19	406	3/	4,334
				Percent					
1971-72	100.0	8.8	6.1	5.2	0.9	0.1	2.4	0.2	91.2
1972-73	100.0	9.0	6.2	5.0	1.1	0.1	2.6	0.2	91.0
1973-74	100.0	9.8	6.6	5.1	1.3	0.2	2.6	0.6	90.2
1974-75	100.0	9.9	6.6	5.0	1.4	0.2	2.5	0.8	90.1
1975-76	100.0	11.2	6.9	5.2	1.3	0.4	3.3	1.0	88.8
1976-77	100.0	11.0	6.9	4.9	1.6	0.3	3.0	1.1	89.0
1977-78	100.0	10.9	7.1	5.0	1.9	0.2	3.8	3/	89.1
1978-79	100.0	10.9	6.7	4.5	2.0	0.3	4.2	3/	89.1
1979-80	100.0	12.3	7.5	4.5	2.7	0.3	4.8	3/	87.7
1980-81	100.0	12.9	7.6	4.7	2.7	0.2	5.3	3/	87.1
1981-82	100.0	15.1	8.7	5.2	3.1	0.4	6.4	3/	84.9
1982-83	100.0	16.0	8.9	5.3	3.4	0.3	7.0	3/	84.0
1983-84	100.0	16.8	9.0	5.3	3.3	0.4	7.8	3/	83.2

1/ Excludes students at University of Puerto Rico.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The category of "Other minority" was eliminated from first-year student data for 1977-78 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools, for 1971-72 and for 1972-73.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84, and Minority Report: Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84. Also prior annual editions.

TABLE 19

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES 1/	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES GRADUATES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates								
1970-71	3,743	138	63	53	9	1	62	13	3,605
1971-72	3,929	167	87	74	12	1	61	19	3,762
1972-73	4,191	241	136	110	25	1	73	32	3,950
1973-74	4,479	335	187	154	31	2	113	35	4,144
1974-75	4,933	368	231	187	39	5	107	30	4,565
1975-76	5,278	467	266	213	50	3	157	44	4,811
1976-77	5,141	461	299	215	69	15	162	3/	4,680
1977-78	5,279	494	305	203	90	12	189	3/	4,785
1978-79	5,368	485	277	182	77	18	208	3/	4,883
1979-80	5,193	520	323	190	119	14	197	3/	4,673
1980-81	5,495	564	318	214	90	14	246	3/	4,931
1981-82	5,371	614	349	227	110	12	265	3/	4,757
1982-83	5,690	571	356	200	144	12	215	3/	5,119
	Percent								
1970-71	100.0	3.7	1.7	1.4	0.2	*	1.7	0.3	96.3
1971-72	100.0	4.3	2.2	1.9	0.3	*	1.6	0.5	95.7
1972-73	100.0	5.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	*	1.7	0.8	94.2
1973-74	100.0	7.5	4.2	3.4	0.7	*	2.5	0.8	92.5
1974-75	100.0	7.5	4.7	3.8	0.8	0.1	2.2	0.6	92.5
1975-76	100.0	8.8	5.0	4.0	0.9	0.1	3.0	0.8	91.2
1976-77	100.0	9.0	5.8	4.2	1.3	0.3	3.2	3/	91.0
1977-78	100.0	9.4	5.8	3.8	1.7	0.2	3.6	3/	90.6
1978-79	100.0	9.0	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.3	3.9	3/	91.0
1979-80	100.0	10.0	6.2	3.7	2.3	0.3	3.8	3/	90.0
1980-81	100.0	10.3	5.8	3.9	1.6	0.3	4.5	3/	89.7
1981-82	100.0	11.4	6.5	4.2	2.0	0.2	4.9	3/	88.6
1982-83	100.0	10.0	6.3	3.5	2.5	0.2	3.8	3/	90.0

* Percent is less than 0.05.

1/ Excludes graduates of University of Puerto Rico.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The category of "Other minority" was eliminated from graduate data for 1976-77 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Student Enrollment and Opportunities in U.S. Dental Schools for 1971-72 and for 1972-73.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84, and Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84. Also prior annual editions.

TABLE 20

COMPARISON OF MINORITY WOMEN FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES: 1976 AND 1983 1/

Category	Men and women in category	Women Number	Women Percent	Men and women in category	Women Number	Women Percent
	First-year enrollment					
	1976-77			1983-84		
Total first-year enrollment	5,869	783	13.3	5,207	1,287	24.7
First-year minority enrollment	637	156	24.5	873	320	36.7
Black	298	95	31.9	276	121	43.8
Hispanic	75	18	24.0	172	57	33.1
American Indian	22	2	9.1	19	3	15.8
Asian	186	35	18.8	406	139	34.2
Other minority	56	6	10.7	2/	2/	2/
	Graduates					
	1975-76			1982-83		
Total graduates	5,282	237	4.5	5,687 3/	989	17.4
Minority graduates	645	166	25.7	571	163	28.5
Black	290	102	35.2	200	73	36.5
Hispanic	96	17	17.7	144	35	24.3
American Indian	19	3	15.8	12	3	25.0
Asian	174	33	19.0	215	52	24.2
Other minority	66	11	16.7	2/	2/	2/

1/ Excludes students and graduates at the University of Puerto Rico.

2/ The category of "Other minority" has been eliminated.

3/ Excludes 69 graduates for whom information is not available.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education.

Annual Report on Dental Education, for 1976-77 and for 1981-82. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, for 1976-77 and for 1983-84.

TABLE 21

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category				
		Minority graduates	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total 1/	5,490	571	200	144	12	215
ALABAMA						
University of Alabama	68	5	3	--	--	2
CALIFORNIA						
University of California, Los Angeles	113	25	7	18	--	--
University of California, San Francisco	100	20	4	16	--	--
Loma Linda University	104	15	5	2	--	8
University of the Pacific	132	32	1	6	3	22
University of Southern California	130	30	1	4	--	25
COLORADO						
University of Colorado	25	2	1	1	--	--
CONNECTICUT						
University of Connecticut	41	1	1	--	--	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
Georgetown University	152	15	5	2	--	8
Howard University	103	70	60	3	1	6
FLORIDA						
University of Florida	59	12	2	7	--	3
GEORGIA						
Emory University	101	3	1	2	--	--
Medical College of Georgia	69	9	9	--	--	--
ILLINOIS						
University of Illinois	154	19	5	4	--	10
Loyola University	130	7	1	--	--	6
Northwestern University	107	11	--	3	--	8
Southern Illinois University	54	2	--	1	--	1
INDIANA						
Indiana University	121	5	--	1	--	4
IOWA						
University of Iowa	87	6	2	--	1	3
KENTUCKY						
University of Kentucky	58	5	4	--	--	1
University of Louisville	76	3	--	--	1	2
LOUISIANA						
Louisiana State University	83	1	--	1	--	--
MARYLAND						
University of Maryland	147	22	10	4	--	8
MASSACHUSETTS						
Boston University	45	4	1	--	--	3
Harvard School of Dental Medicine	1	5	1	--	--	4
Tufts University	158	17	--	3	--	14
MICHIGAN						
University of Detroit	76	2	1	--	--	1
University of Michigan	150	17	10	3	--	4
MINNESOTA						
University of Minnesota	126	3	3	--	--	--
MISSISSIPPI						
University of Mississippi	37	3	1	1	--	1
MISSOURI						
University of Missouri, Kansas City	164	8	3	1	--	4
Washington University, St. Louis	84	11	1	1	--	9

TABLE 21 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category				
		Minority graduates	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
NEBRASKA						
Creighton University	44	6	--	1	--	5
University of Nebraska	65	2	--	--	--	2
NEW JERSEY						
Fairleigh Dickinson University	75	10	6	2	--	2
New Jersey Dental School	83	15	3	7	--	5
NEW YORK						
Columbia University	60	4	--	2	1	1
New York University	208	5	1	2	--	2
State University of New York, Buffalo	84	4	--	--	--	4
State University of New York, Stony Brook	26	--	--	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA						
University of North Carolina	86	1	--	--	--	1
OHIO						
Case Western Reserve University	67	4	4	--	--	--
Ohio State University	180	10	7	--	--	3
OKLAHOMA						
University of Oklahoma	58	2	1	--	1	--
Oral Roberts University	21	1	--	--	--	1
OREGON						
University of Oregon	77	6	--	4	1	1
PENNSYLVANIA						
University of Pennsylvania	152	7	1	2	--	4
University of Pittsburgh	98	5	2	1	--	2
Temple University	147	5	3	1	--	1
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Medical University of South Carolina	56	1	1	--	--	--
TENNESSEE						
Meharry Medical College	43	22	22	--	--	--
University of Tennessee	152	5	1	--	--	4
TEXAS						
Baylor College of Dentistry	128	6	1	3	--	2
University of Texas, Houston	116	18	1	13	--	4
University of Texas, San Antonio	125	19	1	16	1	1
VIRGINIA						
Virginia Commonwealth University	107	5	1	1	--	3
WASHINGTON						
University of Washington	100	12	--	2	2	8
WEST VIRGINIA						
West Virginia University	71	1	--	1	--	--
WISCONSIN						
Marquette University	131	5	1	2	--	2

1/ Excludes graduates of University of Puerto Rico.

2/ No regular graduates this year due to the phasing in of the 4 year curriculum.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1982-83, and Minority Report: Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84.

TABLE 22

TEACHING FACULTY IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY AND BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1976-77 AND 1981-82

Racial/ethnic category	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Minority percent distribution (both sexes)
	1976-77				
Total faculty 1/	11,467	10,520	947	8.3	100.0
Total minority faculty	829	719	110	13.3	7.2
Black	348	307	41	11.8	3.0
Hispanic	111	96	15	13.5	1.0
American Indian	2	2	-	-	2/
Asian	210	177	33	15.7	1.8
Other minority	158	137	21	13.3	1.4
	1981-82				
Total faculty 1/	12,683	11,618	1,065	8.4	100.0
Total minority faculty 3/	1,023	855	168	16.4	8.1
Black	422	352	70	16.6	3.3
Hispanic	124	99	25	20.2	1.0
American Indian	5	4	1	20.0	2/
Asian	472	400	72	15.3	3.7

1/ Includes both full-time and part-time faculty for basic science and clinical subjects.

2/ Percent is less than 0.05

3/ The category "Other minority" was not in use in 1981-82.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Dental Faculty Information; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, 1981-82. Also prior supplementary report for 1976-77.

Optometry

Trends in minority/underrepresented minority total enrollment

Total enrollment in schools of optometry increased by approximately one-half between 1971-72 and 1982-83. Minority enrollment increased from 181 to 498 -- an increase of 175 percent. The underrepresented minority enrollment increased from 64 to 202 -- an increase of 216 percent.

For Hispanics, Asians, and American Indians, the increase in enrollment has been steady with little fluctuation. For Blacks, however, there was a sizeable increase between 1971-72 and 1976-77, followed by a decline until 1982-83 when there was a 33 percent increase over the previous year.

In 1982-83, 11.0 percent of all optometry students were minorities compared to 5.9 percent in 1971-72 and 6.9 in 1978-79. During 1982-83, the distribution of the minority students in schools of optometry by race/ethnicity was: Asians 59.4 percent; Hispanics 21.5 percent; Blacks 15.3 percent; and American Indians 3.8 percent.

Two of the 15 schools of optometry in the U.S. enroll 41 percent of all minority students. Only one optometry school has a Black enrollment greater than three percent and only four schools have an Hispanic enrollment higher than three percent.

Parity

Underrepresented minority optometry students are farther from reaching parity than are medical or dental students. Blacks are only 1.7 percent of all optometry students (11.5 percent of the U.S. population) and Hispanics are 2.4 percent compared to 6.4 percent of the U.S. population. American Indians are as well represented in optometry as they are in medical and dental schools but their total numbers are small. (figure 7, tables 23 and 24).

FIGURE 7

Number and Percent Minority Enrollment in Schools of Optometry in the United States: 1971-72 through 1982-83

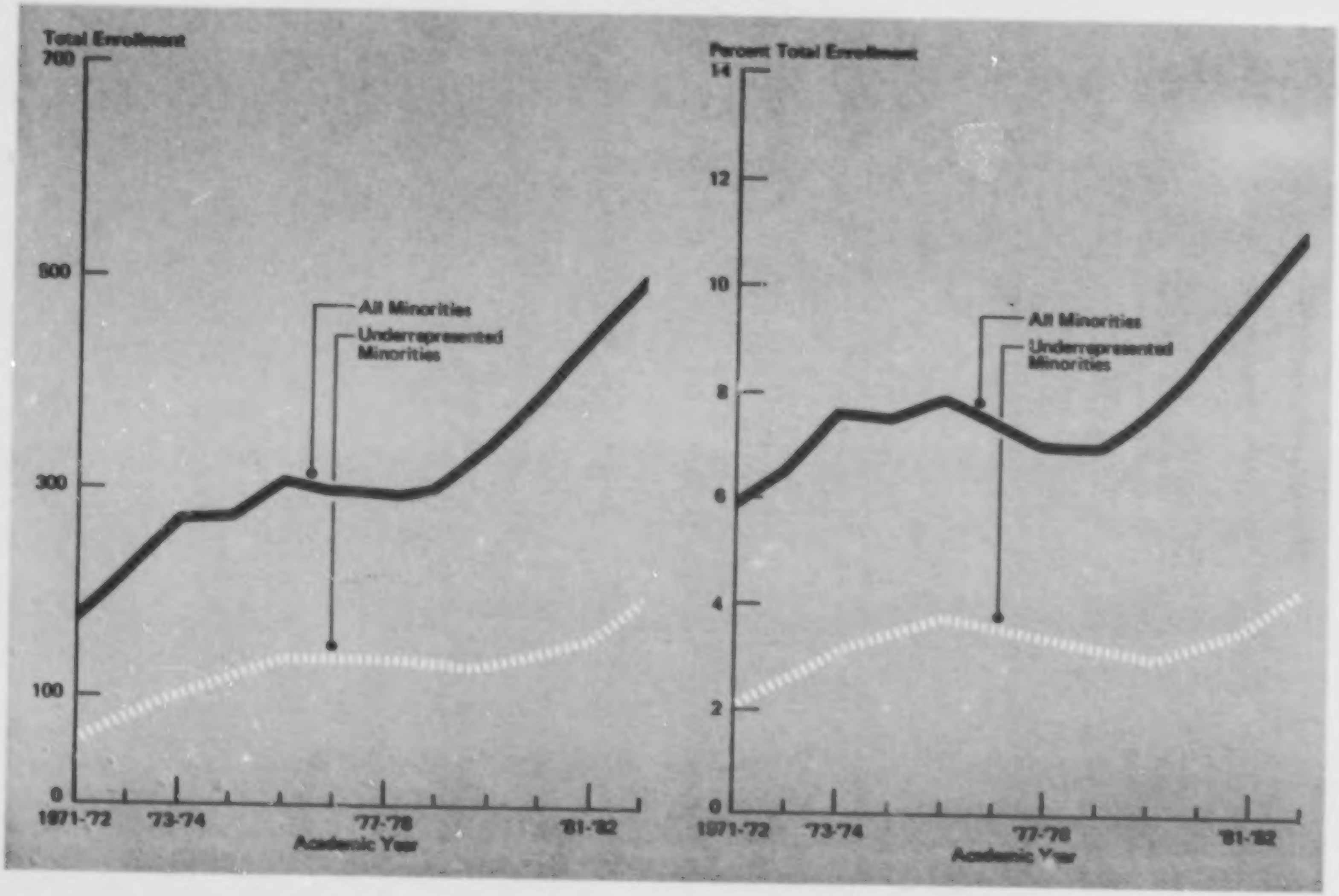


TABLE 23

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

		Racial/ethnic category				
Academic year	Total enrollment	Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
	Number of students					
1971-72	3,094	181	32	30	2	117
1972-73	3,328	220	38	43	5	134
1973-74	3,529	267	53	47	10	157
1974-75	3,704	279	73	45	8	153
1975-76	3,888	309	83	55	5	166
1976-77	4,033	298	89	46	6	157
1977-78	4,209	294	79	55	7	153
1978-79	4,438	305	62	66	11	166
1979-80	4,500 1/	344	56	67	13	208
1980-81	4,540 2/	392	57	80	12	243
1981-82	4,541 3/	447	57	98	9	283
1982-83	4,561 4/	498	76	107	19	296
	Percent					
1971-72	100.0	5.9	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.8
1972-73	100.0	6.6	1.1	1.3	0.2	4.0
1973-74	100.0	7.6	1.5	1.3	0.3	4.4
1974-75	100.0	7.5	2.0	1.2	0.2	4.1
1975-76	100.0	7.9	2.1	1.4	0.1	4.3
1976-77	100.0	7.4	2.2	1.1	0.1	3.9
1977-78	100.0	7.0	1.9	1.3	0.2	3.6
1978-79	100.0	6.9	1.4	1.5	0.2	3.7
1979-80	100.0 1/	7.6	1.2	1.5	0.3	4.6
1980-81	100.0 2/	8.6	1.3	1.8	0.3	5.4
1981-82	100.0 3/	9.8	1.3	2.2	0.2	6.2
1982-83	100.0 4/	11.0	1.7	2.4	0.4	6.5

1/ Excludes 24 students who comprise the initial first-year class in 1979-80 at Northeastern State University in Oklahoma, because racial/ethnic composition is not available.

2/ Excludes 29 students at the Inter American University of Puerto Rico (IAU), 33 students at the University of Missouri, St. Louis (UMSL), and 24 students at Northeastern State University, Oklahoma (NSU) because racial/ethnic composition is not available.

3/ Excludes students at the three new schools of Optometry: IAU - 58; UMSL - 63; NSU - 67.

4/ Excludes 88 students at IAU.

SOURCE: Data for academic years 1971-72 through 1974-75 are from the Annual Operating Reports submitted by health professions schools to the Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower.

Data for 1975-76 through 1981-82 are from Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. "Annual Survey of Optometric Educational Institutions," in Journal of Optometric Education 8:2, Fall 1982. Also prior annual surveys.

Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. Unpublished data.

TABLE 24

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
Total	4,561 1/	498	76	107	19	296
ALABAMA						
University of Alabama, Birmingham	154	8	4	2	--	2
CALIFORNIA						
Southern California College of Optometry	378	100	6	16	1	77
University of California, Berkeley	287	106	8	19	2	76
ILLINOIS						
Illinois College of Optometry	537	34	2	8	--	24
INDIANA						
Indiana University	269	22	11	9	2	--
MASSACHUSETTS						
New England College of Optometry	346	20	5	6	--	9
MICHIGAN						
Ferris State College	118	2	2	--	--	--
MISSOURI						
University of Missouri, St. Louis	89	4	2	--	1	1
NEW YORK						
State University of New York, New York	252	23	7	5	--	11
OHIO						
Ohio State University	230	2	2	--	--	--
OKLAHOMA						
Northeastern State University	88	8	--	--	8	--
OREGON						
Pacific University	334	58	--	8	1	49
PENNSYLVANIA						
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	579	43	15	3	--	25
TENNESSEE						
Southern College of Optometry	525	27	7	8	1	11
TEXAS						
University of Houston	389	41	5	18	3	15

1/ Excludes 88 students at Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. Unpublished data.

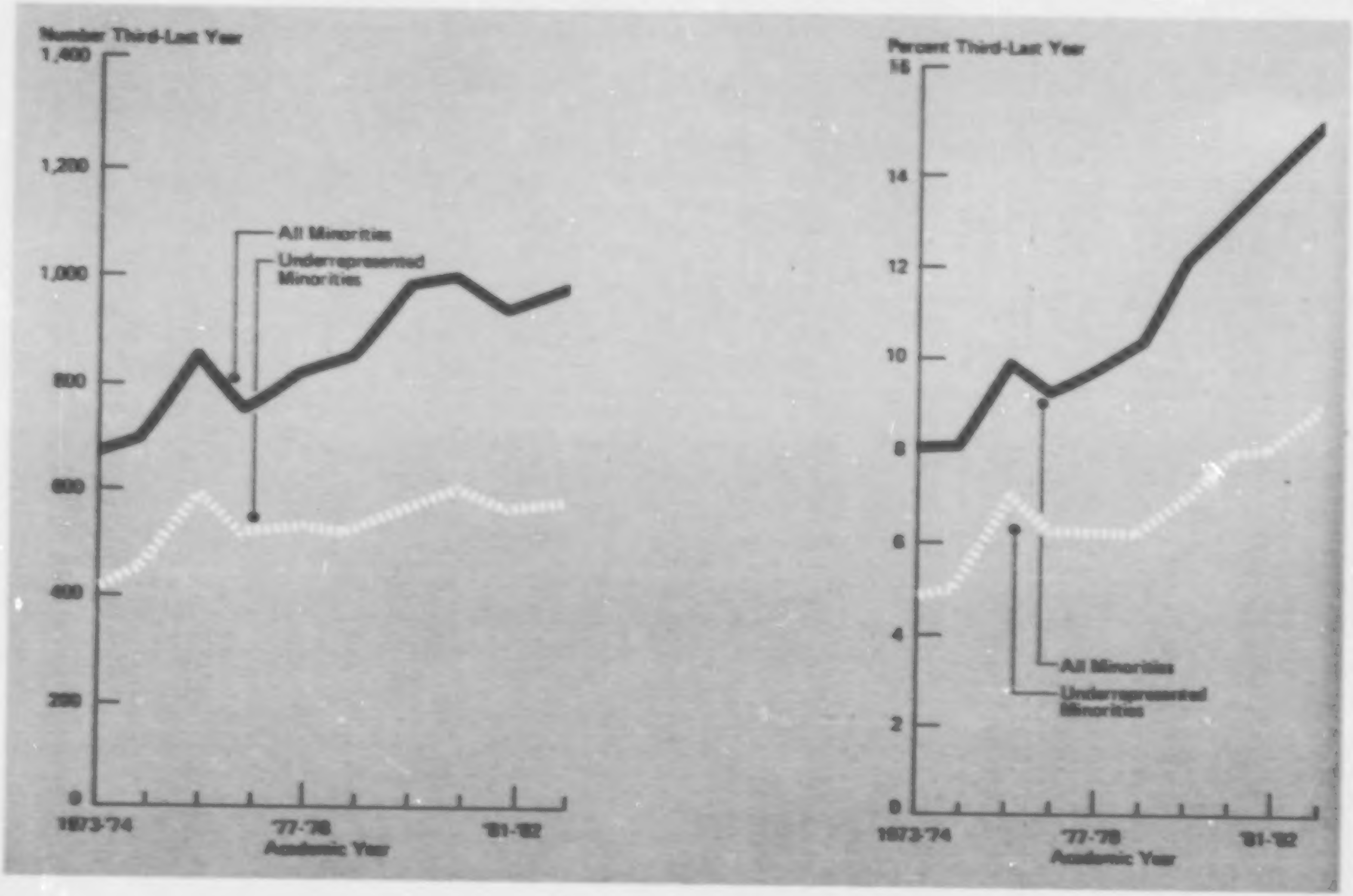
Pharmacy

Trends in Enrollment of Pharmacy Students

In the academic decade 1973-74 to 1983-84 minorities have made significant strides in absolute as well as relative numbers enrolled in schools of pharmacy. The total number of third-last-year (the first year of the final three years of professional pharmacy education) during this period declined from 8,143 to 6,280 students, a decrease of 1,863 students or 23 percent. At the same time total minority enrollment rose from 669 to 963 students, an increase of 294 or 44 percent. Minority students have increased their proportion of the entering class from 8.2 to 15.3 percent during a decade of declining enrollment (figure 8, table 25).

FIGURE 8

Number and Percent Minority Third-to-Last Year Enrollment in Schools of Pharmacy in the United States: 1973-74 through 1982-83



Minority/underrepresented minority graduation from schools of pharmacy

Gradual but steady progress has been made by minority groups in graduating from schools of pharmacy, from 7.4 percent in 1971-72 to 10.7 percent in 1981-82. The peak number of total graduates, 7,803 students, was reached in 1976-77. Underrepresented minorities comprised 4.4 percent of the graduates in 1976-77 and increased to 5.7 percent of the total by academic year 1981-82 (table 26).

During academic year 1981-82, one-third of all Black pharmacy graduates received their degrees from the five historically Black colleges with pharmacy curricula. During this same academic year, the number of minority graduates ranged from a high of 65 degree recipients at the University of Southern California to no minority graduates from several schools of pharmacy. The race/ethnic distribution among minority graduates was: Asians 44.0 percent; Blacks 34.7 percent; Hispanics 16.9 percent; American Indians, 1.8 percent; other minorities, 2.5 percent (tables 26, 27 and 28).

Parity

All minorities have made significant gains in enrollment in schools of pharmacy. Asian students have not only met but exceeded parity in enrollment. Other minorities are considerably below parity, but Blacks, Hispanics and American Indians have increased their relative numbers in third-to-last year enrollments (table 25).

TABLE 25

THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1973-74 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	TOTAL THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLL-MENT 2/	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENT
		MINORITY THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENT	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES 3/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of students								
1973-74	8,143	669	403	266	127	10	246	20	7,474
1974-75	8,522	696	445	330	105	10	237	14	7,826
1975-76	8,499	852	591	413	164	14	230	31	7,647
1976-77	7,990	752	503	356	135	12	242	7	7,238
1977-78	8,235	819	531	386	129	16	268	20	7,416
1978-79	8,127	852	518	351	156	11	309	25	7,275
1979-80	7,905	969	567	387	162	18	367	35	6,936
1980-81	7,442	990	599	376	210	13	373	18	6,452
1981-82 4/	6,617	934	552	364	177	11	360	22	5,683
1982-83 5/	6,280	963	574	380	182	12	365	24	5,317
	Percent								
1973-74	100.0	8.2	4.9	3.3	1.6	0.1	3.0	0.2	91.8
1974-75	100.0	8.2	5.2	3.9	1.2	0.1	2.8	0.2	91.8
1975-76	100.0	10.0	7.0	4.9	1.9	0.2	2.7	0.4	90.0
1976-77	100.0	9.4	6.3	4.5	1.7	0.2	3.0	0.1	90.6
1977-78	100.0	9.9	6.4	4.7	1.6	0.2	3.3	0.2	90.1
1978-79	100.0	10.5	6.4	4.3	1.9	0.1	3.8	0.3	89.5
1979-80	100.0	12.3	7.2	4.9	2.0	0.2	4.6	0.4	87.7
1980-81	100.0	13.3	8.0	5.1	2.8	0.2	5.0	0.2	86.7
1981-82 4/	100.0	14.1	8.3	5.5	2.6	0.2	5.4	0.3	85.9
1982-83 5/	100.0	15.3	9.1	6.1	2.9	0.2	5.8	0.4	84.7

1/ Excludes the University of Puerto Rico.

2/ These students are those in the first year of the final three years of professional pharmacy education, excluding any students in pre-pharmacy years.

3/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

4/ Excludes Northeastern University and Oregon State University, which did not provide minority breakdowns of their 97 and 84 respective third-last-year students.

5/ Excludes Northeastern University and Oregon State University, which did not provide minority breakdowns of their 84 and 86 respective third-last-year students.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1982. Also prior reports.

TABLE 26

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY:
ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1981-82 1,2/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES GRADUATES 3/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates								
1971-72	4,802	353	235	138	97	--	-- 4/	118 4/	4,449
1972-73	5,070	496	268	142	121	5	219	9	4,574
1973-74	5,788	472	254	144	103	7	206	12	5,316
1974-75	6,559	508	303	176	119	8	188	17	6,051
1975-76	7,616	724	333	205	117	11	355	36	6,892
1976-77	7,803	589	343	226	108	9	238	8	7,214
1977-78	7,613	646	365	233	126	6	251	30	6,967
1978-79	7,383	689	402	272	115	15	267	20	6,694
1979-80 5/	7,091	622	376	247	122	7	237	9	6,469
1980-81	7,132	662	366	230	131	5	289	7	6,470
1981-82	6,740	719	384	250	122	12	317	18	6,021
	Percent								
1971-72	100.0	7.4	4.9	2.9	2.0	--	-- 4/	2.5 4/	92.6
1972-73	100.0	9.8	5.3	2.8	2.4	0.1	4.3	0.2	90.2
1973-74	100.0	8.2	4.4	2.5	1.8	0.1	3.6	0.2	91.8
1974-75	100.0	7.7	4.6	2.7	1.8	0.1	2.9	0.3	92.3
1975-76	100.0	9.5	4.4	2.7	1.5	0.1	4.7	0.5	90.5
1976-77	100.0	7.5	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.1	3.1	0.1	92.5
1977-78	100.0	8.5	4.8	3.1	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.4	91.5
1978-79	100.0	9.3	5.4	3.7	1.6	0.2	3.6	0.3	90.7
1979-80 5/	100.0	8.8	5.3	3.5	1.7	0.1	3.3	0.1	91.2
1980-81	100.0	9.3	5.1	3.2	1.8	0.1	4.1	0.1	90.7
1981-82	100.0	10.7	5.7	3.7	1.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	89.3

1/ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

2/ Data for academic year 1972-73 and all subsequent years include only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate. Data for 1971-72 differs in that 70 recipients of doctorates of pharmacy held prior bachelor degrees in pharmacy.

3/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

4/ Asians are included in "Other minority" in 1971-72.

5/ Oregon State University is excluded because it did not provide racial/ethnic data about its 40 graduates in 1980. University of Southern California is excluded because it provided no data on its approximately 125 graduates in 1980.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. *Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1981-82*. Also prior reports.

TABLE 27

COMPARISON OF MINORITY WOMEN THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENT AND GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES: 1976 AND 1982

Category	Total number in category	Women		Total number in category	Women	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
	Third-last-year enrollment 1/					
	1976-77			1982-83 2/		
Total third-last-year enrollment	7,990	3,068	38.4	6,280	3,317	52.8
Third-last-year minority enrollment	752	378	50.3	963	550	57.1
Black	356	212	59.6	380	216	56.8
Hispanic	135	55	40.7	182	82	45.1
American Indian	12	3	25.0	12	6	50.0
Asian	242	105	43.4	365	233	63.8
Other minority	7	3	42.9	24	13	54.2
	Graduates 1,3/					
	1975-76			1981-82		
Total graduates	7,616	2,297	30.2	6,740	3,130	46.4
Minority graduates	724	288	39.8	719	379	52.7
Black	205	90	43.9	250	156	62.4
Hispanic	117	40	34.2	122	58	47.5
American Indian	11	2	18.2	12	6	50.0
Asian	355	152	42.8	317	153	48.3
Other minority	36	4	11.1	18	6	33.3

SOURCE: "Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1976," in American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education 41:195-208, May 1977. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1982.

"Report of Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1975-1976," in AJPE 40:502-507, December 1976. American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1981-82.

1/ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.

2/ Excludes Northeastern University and Oregon State University, which did not provide minority breakdowns of their 84 and 86 respective third-last-year students.

3/ Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

TABLE 79

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/

School	Total graduates	Minority graduates	Racial/ethnic category: Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority
All Schools	6,740 2/	760	290	122	13	317	18
ALABAMA							
Auburn University	96	2	2	--	--	--	--
Samford University	62	3	3	--	--	--	--
ARIZONA							
University of Arizona	67	7	--	4	--	2	1
ARKANSAS							
University of Arkansas	59	1	1	--	--	--	--
CALIFORNIA							
University of California, San Francisco	93	39	6	1	--	32	--
University of the Pacific	122	53	6	4	--	41	--
University of Southern California	139	65	--	10	--	55	--
COLORADO							
University of Colorado	68	8	1	3	--	4	--
CONNECTICUT							
University of Connecticut	67	4	1	--	1	2	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA							
Howard University	13	8	7	--	--	1	--
FLORIDA							
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	65	25	21	4	--	--	--
University of Florida	88	19	1	15	--	2	1
GEORGIA							
University of Georgia	149	4	2	1	--	1	--
Mercer University	107	11	9	1	--	1	--
IDAHO							
Idaho State University	54	5	--	--	--	5	--
ILLINOIS							
University of Illinois	170	26	7	3	--	16	--
INDIANA							
Butler University	80	4	1	--	--	2	1
Purdue University	148	9	7	2	--	--	--
IOWA							
Drake University	75	--	--	--	--	--	--
University of Iowa	71	1	1	--	--	--	--
KANSAS							
University of Kansas	79	3	1	--	--	2	--
KENTUCKY							
University of Kentucky	81	3	1	--	1	1	--
LOUISIANA							
Northeast Louisiana University	113	8	4	--	--	2	1
Xavier University of Louisiana	57	43	38	1	--	4	--
MARYLAND							
University of Maryland	90	19	6	2	--	11	--

TABLE 29 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL
AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/

School	Total graduates	Racial/ethnic category					
		Minority graduates	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority
MASSACHUSETTS							
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	278	23	3	4	--	11	5
Northeastern University	113	8	2	--	--	6	--
MICHIGAN							
Ferris State College	124	4	2	--	--	2	--
University of Michigan	65	5	5	--	--	--	--
Wayne State University	90	5	5	--	--	--	--
MINNESOTA							
University of Minnesota	94	3	--	--	1	2	--
MISSISSIPPI							
University of Mississippi	86	8	7	--	--	1	--
MISSOURI							
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	152	7	1	1	--	3	2
University of Missouri, Kansas City	73	5	2	--	--	3	--
MONTANA							
University of Montana	30	--	--	--	--	--	--
NEBRASKA							
Creighton University	62	13	5	1	--	7	--
University of Nebraska	61	3	2	1	--	--	--
NEW JERSEY							
Rutgers University	134	12	2	3	--	6	1
NEW MEXICO							
University of New Mexico	56	10	--	8	2	--	--
NEW YORK							
Albany College of Pharmacy	107	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arnold and Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy	189	35	12	6	--	17	--
St. John's University	217	22	5	7	--	10	--
State University of New York, Buffalo	88	5	2	--	--	3	--
NORTH CAROLINA							
University of North Carolina	100	6	2	--	3	1	--
NORTH DAKOTA							
North Dakota State University	57	--	--	--	--	--	--
OHIO							
University of Cincinnati	62	7	4	--	--	3	--
Ohio Northern University	160	2	2	--	--	--	--
Ohio State University	108	5	2	--	--	3	--
University of Toledo	78	2	2	--	--	--	--
OKLAHOMA							
University of Oklahoma	60	5	--	--	--	4	1
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	102	4	2	--	--	2	--

TABLE 28 - Continued

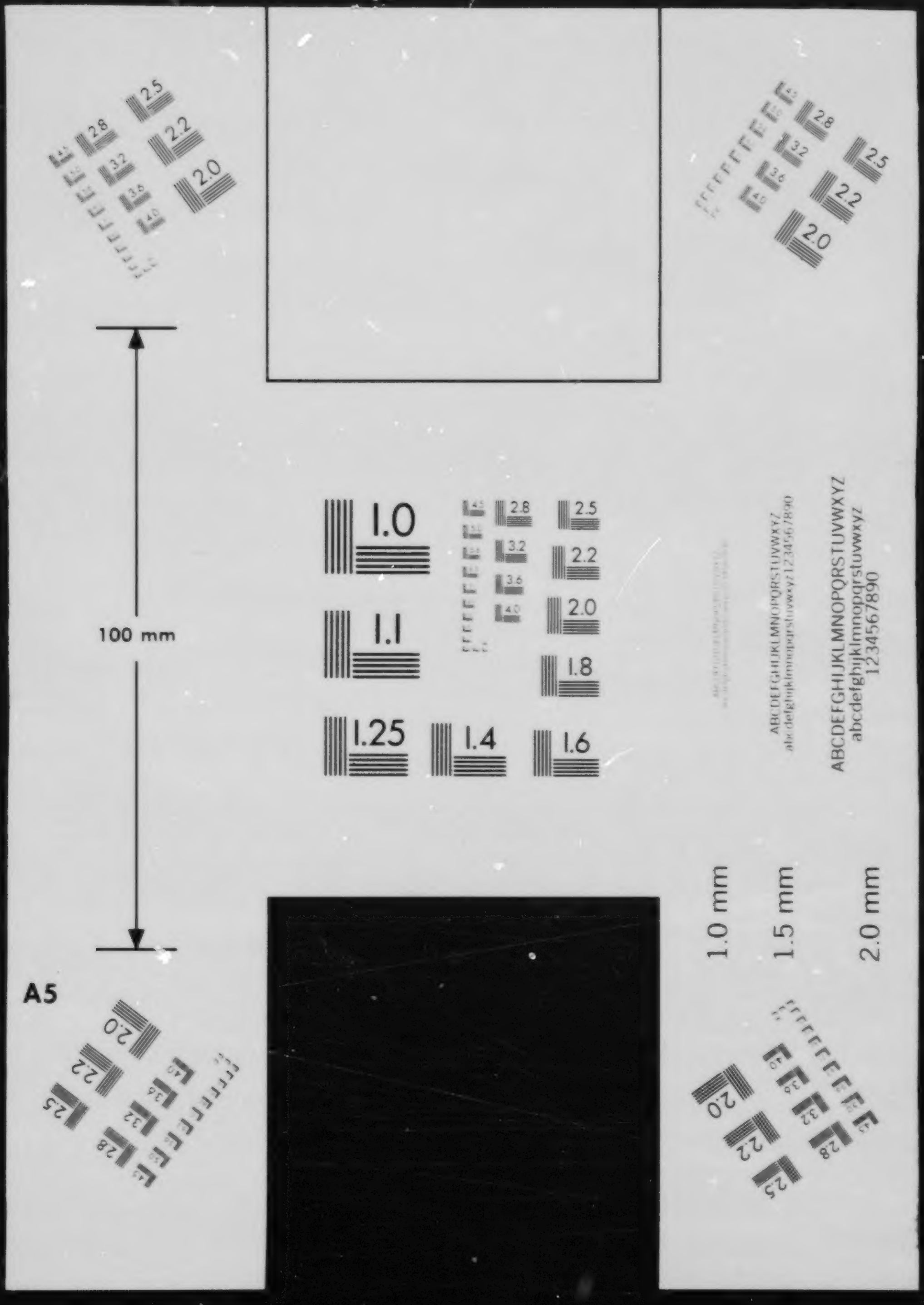
GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/ - Continued

School	Total graduates	Minority graduates	Racial/ethnic category				
			Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority
OREGON							
Oregon State University	63	12	--	--	--	9	3
PENNSYLVANIA							
Duquesne University	128	1	--	--	--	1	--
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	172	4	--	3	1	--	--
University of Pittsburgh	83	3	1	--	--	2	--
Temple University	132	14	3	--	--	11	--
RHODE ISLAND							
University of Rhode Island	76	1	--	--	1	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Medical University of South Carolina	53	8	8	--	--	--	--
University of South Carolina	68	3	2	--	--	--	1
SOUTH DAKOTA							
South Dakota State University	26	1	--	--	--	1	--
TENNESSEE							
University of Tennessee	87	8	5	--	--	3	--
TEXAS							
University of Houston	117	28	6	17	--	5	--
University of Texas, Austin	155	18	2	13	1	1	1
Texas Southern University	53	21	18	3	--	--	--
UTAH							
University of Utah	66	1	--	--	--	1	--
VIRGINIA							
Virginia Commonwealth University	86	6	6	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON							
University of Washington	64	12	2	--	1	9	--
Washington State University	68	3	1	1	1	--	--
WEST VIRGINIA							
West Virginia University	64	--	--	--	--	--	--
WISCONSIN							
University of Wisconsin, Madison	145	7	5	1	--	1	--
WYOMING							
University of Wyoming	61	1	--	--	--	1	--

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Degrees Conferred By Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1981-82.

1/ Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

2/ Excludes University of Puerto Rico.



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Podiatry

Trends in first-year enrollment

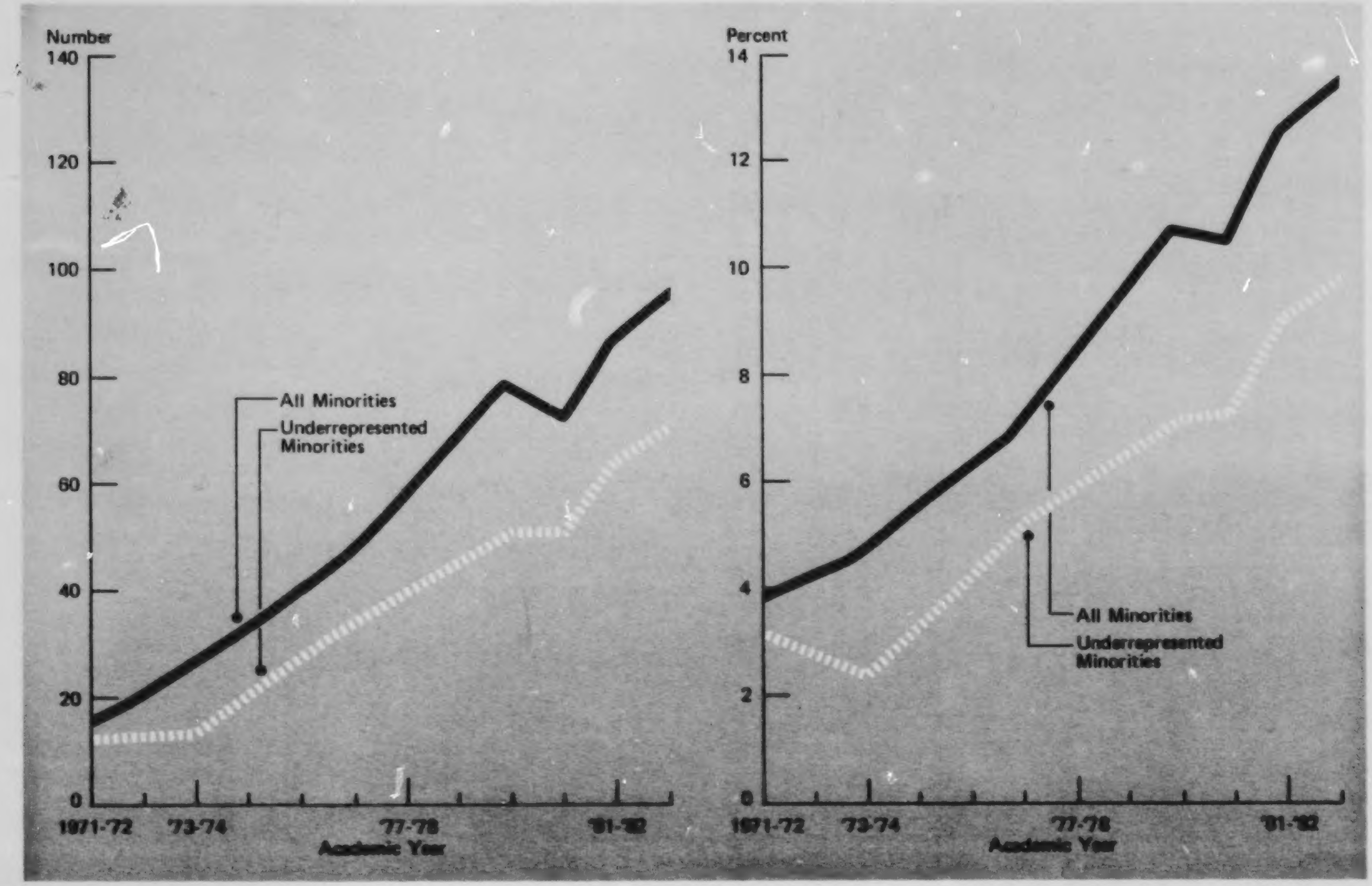
While first-year enrollment in schools of podiatry increased by more than four-fifths between 1971-72 and 1982-83, minority first-year enrollment increased from 15 to 96 students -- a six-fold increase. Blacks, Hispanics and Asians are all represented more significantly than in 1971-72. American Indians on the other hand, have had a diminished percentage of first-year podiatry students and in 1982-83 had only one student, the same as in 1971-72.

During 1982-83, the distribution of the minority portion of students in schools of podiatry by race/ethnicity was: Blacks 57.7 percent; Asians 28.1 percent; Hispanics 12.4 percent; and American Indians 1.9 percent. The overall percentage of minority first-year enrollment has increased from 3.8 in 1971-72 to 13.3 in 1982-83.

Unlike some other of the health professions, the number of podiatry first-year places has continued to increase, albeit slightly. The leveling off of total enrollments reflects the fact that the five existing schools were at capacity; increases are anticipated as a result of the opening of a sixth school. The opportunity for minority enrollment is thereby also increased (figure 9 and table 29).

FIGURE 9

Number and Percent Minority First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Podiatry in the United States: 1971-72 through 1982-83



Trends in total enrollment

Total minority enrollment reflects the first-year increases. There has been a rise from 3.2 percent in 1971-72 to 10.2 percent in 1982-83.

During academic year 1982-83, minority representation at five of the six schools of podiatric medicine ranged between 9.6 and 12.6 percent of total enrollment; the sixth school had a 5.5 percent minority representation (tables 30, 31).

Parity

Blacks appear to be moving toward parity; they are now 7.6 percent of all first-year podiatry students and have shown an increase of almost one percent for each of the last two years for which data are available. Neither Hispanics nor American Indians are as well represented in podiatry as in other health professions and are not close to parity. Asians reached parity in 1973-74.

TABLE 29

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

		Racial/ethnic category					
Academic year	Total first-year enrollment	First-year minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
	Number of students						
1971-72	399	15	11	1	1	2	-
1973-74	556	26	11	2	1	12	-
1976-77	650	46	25	6	4	10	1
1979-80	718	77	41	8	2	26	-
1980-81	695	72	40	8	2	16	6
1981-82	702	87	47	16	1	23	-
1982-83	724	96	55	14	1	26	-
	Percent						
1971-72	100.0	3.8	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	-
1973-74	100.0	4.7	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	-
1976-77	100.0	7.1	3.8	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.2
1979-80	100.0	10.7	5.7	1.1	0.3	3.6	-
1980-81	100.0	10.4	5.8	1.2	0.3	2.3	0.9
1981-82	100.0	12.4	6.7	2.3	0.1	3.3	-
1982-83	100.0	13.3	7.6	1.9	0.1	3.6	-

SOURCE: Data for 1971-72 and 1973-74 from Annual Operating Reports on Health Professions Student Loan and Scholarship Program submitted to Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Manpower.

Data for 1976-77 from "Podiatric Medical Education: A Statistical Report," in Journal of Podiatric Medical Education 8:4-11, Spring 1977.

Unpublished data for 1979-80 thru 1982-83 from American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.

TABLE 30

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category: Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian
	Number of students					
1971-72	1,268	40	27	5	1	7
1972-73	1,401	45	23	10	2	10
1973-74	1,623	62	31	9	2	20
1974-75	1,868	96	1/	1/	1/	1/
1975-76	2,085	125	58	18	3	46
1976-77	2,295	135	73	14	5	43
1977-78	2,388	146	78	21	2	45
1978-79	2,498	163	77	27	8	51
1979-80	2,531	189	93	28	5	63
1980-81	2,577	230 2/	110	39	6	69
1981-82	2,584	238	125	40	5	68
1982-83	2,608	267	154	33	5	75
	Percent					
1971-72	100.0	3.2	2.1	0.4	0.1	0.6
1972-73	100.0	3.2	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.7
1973-74	100.0	3.8	1.9	0.6	0.1	1.2
1974-75	100.0	5.1	1/	1/	1/	1/
1975-76	100.0	6.0	2.8	0.9	0.1	2.2
1976-77	100.0	5.9	3.2	0.6	0.2	1.9
1977-78	100.0	6.1	3.3	0.9	0.1	1.9
1978-79	100.0	6.5	3.1	1.1	0.3	2.0
1979-80	100.0	7.5	3.7	1.1	0.2	2.5
1980-81	100.0	8.9 2/	4.3	1.5	0.2	2.7
1981-82	100.0	9.2	4.8	1.5	0.2	2.6
1982-83	100.0	10.2	5.9	1.3	0.2	2.9

1/ Data are not available by racial/ethnic category.

2/ Includes six students reported by one school only as "other minority."

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine. Unpublished data.

TABLE 31

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Total enrollment	Racial/ethnic category					
		Total minority enrollment	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other
Total	2,608	267	154	33	5	75	--
CALIFORNIA							
California College of Podiatric Medicine	419	53	8	7	--	38	--
ILLINOIS							
Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine	572	55	25	12	2	16	--
IOWA							
College of Podiatric Medicine and Surgery, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	38	4	2	1	--	1	--
NEW YORK							
New York College of Podiatric Medicine	507	58	42	6	--	10	--
OHIO							
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	596	71	56	5	2	8	--
PENNSYLVANIA							
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	476	26	21	2	1	2	--

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine. Unpublished data.

Veterinary Medicine

Trends in total minority enrollment

Between 1971-72 and 1983-84, the number of students in schools of veterinary medicine rose from 5,149 to 8,816, and increase of over 70 percent. During this same period, minority enrollment increased by nearly 250 percent -- from 133 to 461. Minority students still comprise only 5.2 percent of all veterinary students, but their percentage has increased almost every year since 1971-72 when it was 2.6. During 1980-81, the distribution of the minority portion of students in schools of Veterinary Medicine was: Blacks 46.7 percent; Hispanics 23.6 percent; Asians 21.2 percent; and American Indians 8.5 percent.

There are 27 schools of veterinary medicine in the United States but only one, Tuskegee Institute, had more than an 8.4 percent minority enrollment during 1983-84. Tuskegee, an historically Black institution, enrolled 35 percent of all minority veterinary students. (tables 32 and 33)

FIGURE 10

Number and Percent Minority Enrollment in Schools of Veterinary Medicine in the United States: 1971-72 through 1983-84

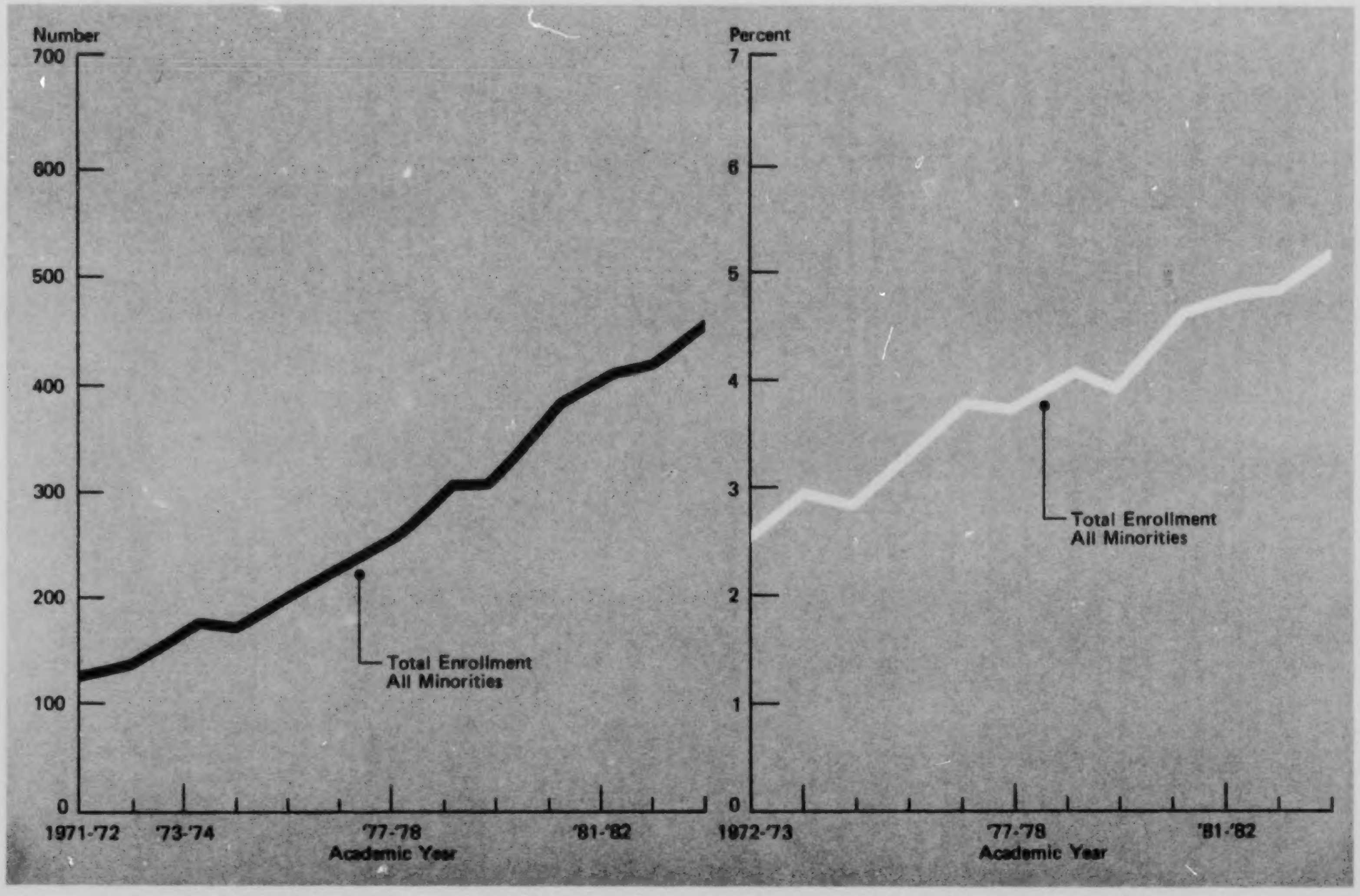


TABLE 32

TOTAL MINORITY ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1983-84 1/

Academic year	Total enrollment	Total minority enrollment	Percent minority
1971-72	5,149	133	2.6
1972-73	5,439	143	2.6
1973-74	5,763	175	3.0
1974-75	6,005	177	2.9
1975-76	6,274	204	3.3
1976-77	6,243 2/	239	3.8
1977-78	6,918	261	3.8
1978-79	7,334	302	4.1
1979-80	7,803	313	4.0
1980-81	8,156	377	4.6
1981-82	8,354	404	4.8
1982-83	8,682	426	4.9
1983-84	8,816	461	5.2

1/ Number of students by individual racial/ethnic category is unavailable for 1983-84. In 1980-81, the 377 minority students comprised 176 Blacks, 89 Hispanics, 32 American Indians, and 80 Asians.

2/ University of Illinois did not provide a breakdown by minority/non-minority of its total enrollment of 328. These students are not included in the total.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

TABLE 33

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND MINORITY STATUS: ACADEMIC YEAR 1983-84 [1]

School	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	Minority enrollment	
		Number	Percent
Total	8,816 [2]	461	5.2
ALABAMA			
Auburn University	414	4	1.0
Tuskegee Institute	228	161	70.6
CALIFORNIA			
University of California, Davis	499	42	8.4
COLORADO			
Colorado State University	543	39	7.2
FLORIDA			
University of Florida	318	19	6.0
GEORGIA			
University of Georgia	346	6	1.7
ILLINOIS			
University of Illinois, Urbana	328	6	1.8
INDIANA			
Purdue University	271	9	3.3
IOWA			
Iowa State University	470	5	1.1
KANSAS			
Kansas State University	418	16	3.8
LOUISIANA			
Louisiana State University	310	12	3.9
MASSACHUSETTS			
Tufts University	229	5	2.2
MICHIGAN			
Michigan State University	411	15	3.6
MINNESOTA			
University of Minnesota	313	5	1.6
MISSISSIPPI			
Mississippi State University	114	2	1.8

TABLE 33 - Continued

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND MINORITY STATUS: ACADEMIC YEAR 1983-84 1/

School	TOTAL ENROLLMENT	Minority enrollment	
		Number	Percent
MISSOURI			
University of Missouri, Columbia	297	10	3.4
NEW YORK			
Cornell University	318	11	3.5
NORTH CAROLINA			
North Carolina State University	152	3	2.0
OHIO			
Ohio State University	528	15	2.8
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma State University	273	7	2.6
OREGON			
Oregon State University	144	4	2.8
PENNSYLVANIA			
University of Pennsylvania	436	26	6.0
TENNESSEE			
University of Tennessee	174	--	0.0
TEXAS			
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	554	18	3.2
VIRGINIA			
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine	295	7	2.4
WASHINGTON			
Washington State University	353	12	3.4
WISCONSIN			
University of Wisconsin, Madison	80	2	2.5

1/ Number of students by individual racial/ethnic category is unavailable for 1983-84.

2/ Excludes 47 foreign nationals for whom race/ethnicity data is not available.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges, unpublished data.

Nursing

Data about nursing students and practitioners have been collected triennially by the National League for Nursing since 1962. Racial and ethnic minority data were not collected, except for Blacks, prior to 1971. The Bureau of Health Professions has undertaken a series of sample surveys to study the characteristics of the registered nurse population; extensive use has been made of these data. For additional information about this data base, see footnotes on tables 34, 35 and 36.

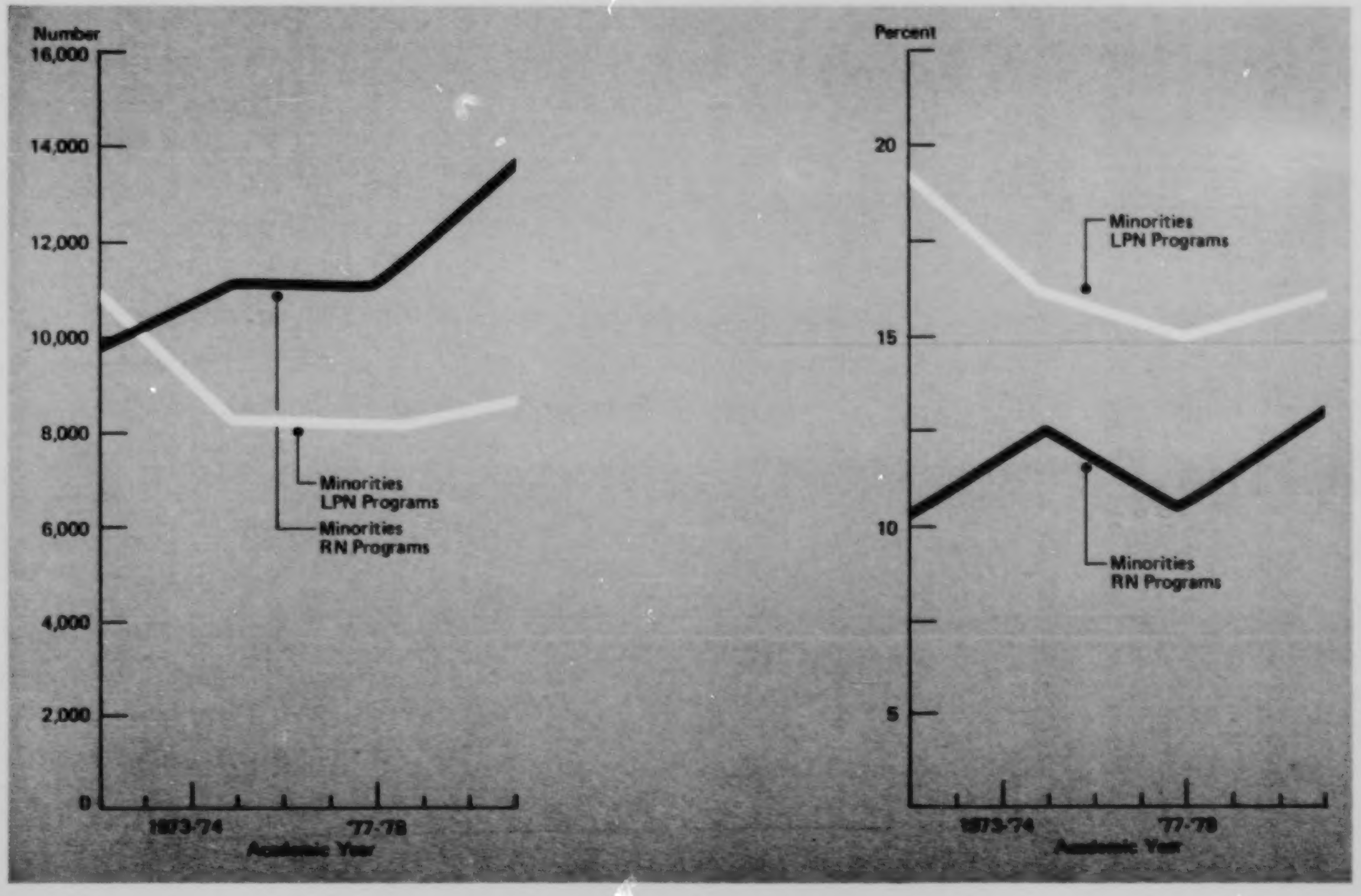
Trends in First-Year Enrollment

First-year enrollment in education programs for registered nurses increased by 11.6 percent in the nine years between academic years 1971-72 and 1980-81, according to data from those schools reporting racial/ethnic composition of their students. During this period, minority first-year enrollment increased 39.5 percent. The minority proportion of the entering class increased from 10.8 percent to 13.5 percent; 8.3 percent were Black, 3.4 percent were Hispanic and 1.7 percent were other minorities. The representation for each group is significantly lower than their percentage in the U.S. population according to the 1980 Census (table 34).

First-year enrollment in practical nurse programs declined by 10.8 percent between academic years 1971-72 and 1980-81. Minority first-year enrollment for schools reporting this data decreased even more from 11,183 to 8,993 students -- a 19.6 percent decrease. Minority first-year enrollment has also declined as a percentage of the entering class from 19.4 percent to 17.5 percent (figure 11 and table 34).

FIGURE 11

Number and Percent Minority First-Year Enrollment in RN and LPN Programs in the United States in the United States and Possessions: Selected Years 1971-72 through 1980-81



Trends in Minority Graduates

In academic year 1980-81, 68,520 students graduated from all registered nurse programs. Minority graduates comprised 8.8 percent of these graduates. Over the nine-year period for which data are available, the proportion of minority graduates has remained steady fluctuating only one percent. In academic year 1980-81, 35,980 students graduated from practical nurse programs. Minority graduates comprised 14.9 percent of these graduates, down from 17.2 percent in 1971-72. During academic year 1980-81, the distribution of the minority portion of graduates from practical nurse programs by race/ethnicity was: Blacks 66.5 percent; Hispanics 25.3 percent; all other minorities 8.1 percent.

Minority graduations are about three percentage points lower than first-year enrollments and exhibit the same characteristic of being significantly lower than their proportioned occurrence in the U.S. population as a whole (table 35).

Employed Nurses

The National Sample Survey of November 1980 provides estimates of the proportions of minority nurses in the work force. Geographic areas vary greatly in the percent of registered nurses in the current work force who come from minority backgrounds -- from 2.3 percent in New England to 13.1 percent in the Pacific region (table 36).

TABLE 34

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN REGISTERED NURSE AND PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1962-63 THROUGH 1980-81

Academic year	TOTAL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT	Racial/ethnic category 1/							
		First-year minority enrollment		Black		Hispanic		Other minority	
		Number	Percent of total first-year enrollment	Number	Percent of total first-year enrollment	Number	Percent of total first-year enrollment	Number	Percent of total first-year enrollment
				All registered nurse programs					
1962-63	48,259	*	*	1,456	3.0	*	*	*	*
1965-66	59,049	*	*	1,891	3.2	*	*	*	*
1968-69	60,598	*	*	3,735	6.2	*	*	*	*
1971-72	91,896	9,889	10.8	7,088	7.7	1,866	2.0	935	1.0
1974-75	89,706	11,322	12.6	8,159	9.1	2,080	2.3	1,083	1.2
1977-78	101,438	11,212	11.2	7,313	7.2	2,520	2.5	1,379	1.4
1980-81	102,540	13,799	13.5	8,537	8.3	3,515	3.4	1,747	1.7
				RN baccalaureate degree programs					
1962-63	8,867	*	*	433	4.9	*	*	*	*
1965-66	11,590	*	*	554	4.8	*	*	*	*
1968-69	14,111	*	*	842	6.0	*	*	*	*
1971-72	26,758	3,509	13.1	2,407	9.0	667	2.5	435	1.6
1974-75	29,479	4,911	16.7	3,650	12.4	807	2.7	454	1.5
1977-78	35,442	4,366	12.3	2,905	8.2	970	2.7	491	1.4
1980-81	32,548	5,390	16.6	2,797	8.6	1,813	5.6	780	2.4
				RN associate degree programs					
1962-63	3,317	*	*	173	5.2	*	*	*	*
1965-66	8,555	*	*	558	6.5	*	*	*	*
1968-69	17,808	*	*	1,871	10.5	*	*	*	*
1971-72	35,863	4,958	13.8	3,550	9.9	1,034	2.9	374	1.0
1974-75	38,581	5,096	13.2	3,495	9.1	1,069	2.8	532	1.4
1977-78	46,755	5,515	11.8	3,580	7.6	1,318	2.8	617	1.3
1980-81	53,127	6,993	13.2	4,668	8.8	1,477	2.8	848	1.6
				RN diploma programs					
1962-63	36,075	*	*	850	2.4	*	*	*	*
1965-66	38,904	*	*	779	2.0	*	*	*	*
1968-69	28,679	*	*	1,022	3.6	*	*	*	*
1971-72	29,275	1,422	4.9	1,131	3.9	165	0.6	126	0.4
1974-75	21,646	1,315	6.1	1,014	4.7	204	0.9	97	0.4
1977-78	19,241	1,331	6.9	828	4.3	232	1.2	271	1.4
1980-81	16,865	1,416	8.4	1,072	6.4	225	1.3	119	0.7
				All practical nurse programs					
1962-63	27,085	*	*	4,455	16.4	*	*	*	*
1965-66	36,768	*	*	6,669	18.1	*	*	*	*
1968-69	44,917	*	*	7,804	17.4	*	*	*	*
1971-72	57,567	11,183	19.4	8,545	14.8	1,965	3.4	673	1.2
1974-75	46,530	8,313	17.9	5,795	12.5	1,927	4.1	591	1.3
1977-78	53,002	8,279	15.6	5,883	11.1	1,655	3.1	741	1.4
1980-81	51,335	8,993	17.5	6,252	12.2	2,010	3.9	731	1.4

* Data for minorities other than black were not collected until 1971-72.

1/ Data for academic years 1962-63 through 1968-69 are based on those first-year students in schools responding to question on minority enrollment; data for 1971-72 through 1980-81 are based on those students in schools responding to question on minority enrollment, male enrollment, or both.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, "Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1981," in Nursing and Health Care, Vol. 3, No. 8, October 1982.

"Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1978," in Nursing Outlook 27:608-614, September 1979. Also prior issues for 1966 and 1969.

"Negro Admissions, Enrollments, and Graduations - 1963," in Nursing Outlook 13:61-63, February 1965.

TABLE 35

GRADUATES OF REGISTERED NURSE AND PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1962-63 THROUGH 1980-81

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category 1/							
		Minority graduates		Black		Hispanic		Other minority	
		Number	Percent of total graduates	Number	Percent of total graduates	Number	Percent of total graduates	Number	Percent of total graduates
				All registered nurse programs					
1962-63	31,863	*	*	1,081	3.4	*	*	*	*
1965-66	34,713	*	*	1,050	3.0	*	*	*	*
1968-69	39,089	*	*	1,248	3.2	*	*	*	*
1971-72	49,525	3,860	7.8	2,735	5.5	763	1.5	362	0.7
1974-75	62,056	5,270	8.5	3,527	5.7	1,147	1.8	596	1.0
1977-78	70,432	5,754	8.2	3,279	4.7	1,588	2.3	887	1.3
1980-81	68,520	6,018	8.8	3,571	5.2	1,568	2.3	879	1.3
				RN baccalaureate degree programs					
1962-63	4,241	*	*	413	9.7	*	*	*	*
1965-66	5,123	*	*	206	4.0	*	*	*	*
1968-69	7,441	*	*	299	4.0	*	*	*	*
1971-72	10,882	775	7.1	472	4.3	175	1.6	128	1.2
1974-75	17,666	1,673	9.5	1,053	6.0	360	2.0	260	1.5
1977-78	23,287	1,698	7.3	992	4.3	405	1.7	301	1.3
1980-81	22,674	2,234	9.9	1,079	4.8	782	3.4	373	1.6
				RN associate degree programs					
1962-63	1,400	*	*	78	5.6	*	*	*	*
1965-66	3,312	*	*	202	6.1	*	*	*	*
1968-69	7,882	*	*	476	6.0	*	*	*	*
1971-72	18,585	2,318	12.5	1,671	9.0	466	2.5	181	1.0
1974-75	25,395	2,669	10.5	1,826	7.2	576	2.3	267	1.1
1977-78	32,343	3,456	10.7	1,967	6.1	1,047	3.2	442	1.4
1980-81	33,653	3,213	9.5	2,126	6.3	648	1.9	439	1.3
				RN diploma programs					
1962-63	26,222	*	*	590	2.3	*	*	*	*
1965-66	26,278	*	*	642	2.4	*	*	*	*
1968-69	23,766	*	*	473	2.0	*	*	*	*
1971-72	20,058	762	3.8	587	2.9	122	0.6	53	0.3
1974-75	18,995	928	4.9	648	3.4	211	1.1	69	0.4
1977-78	14,802	845	5.7	320	2.2	112	0.8	413	2.8
1980-81	12,193	571	4.7	366	3.0	138	1.1	67	0.5
				All practical nurse programs					
1962-63	17,514	*	*	2,107	12.0	*	*	*	*
1965-66	23,936	*	*	3,910	16.3	*	*	*	*
1968-69	31,578	*	*	4,899	15.5	*	*	*	*
1971-72	41,167	7,098	17.2	5,458	13.3	1,265	3.1	375	0.9
1974-75	34,748	5,108	14.7	3,580	10.3	1,181	3.4	347	1.0
1977-78	39,396	4,942	12.5	3,515	8.9	1,012	2.6	415	1.1
1980-81	35,980	5,371	14.9	3,574	9.9	1,360	3.8	437	1.2

* Data for minorities other than black were not collected until 1971-72.

1/ Data for academic years 1962-63 through 1968-69 are based on those graduates in schools responding to question on minority graduates; data for 1971-72 through 1980-81 are based on those graduates in schools responding to question on minority graduates, male graduates, or both.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, "Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1981," in Nursing and Health Care, Vol. 3, No. 8, October 1982.

"Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1978," in Nursing Outlook 27:608-614, September 1979. Also prior issues for 1966 and 1969.

"Negro Admissions, Enrollments, and Graduations - 1963," in Nursing Outlook 13:61-63, February 1965.

TABLE 36

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYED REGISTERED NURSES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY REGION AND DIVISION, AND BY WHITE/MINORITY STATUS: NOVEMBER 1980

Geographic area	Estimated number 1/				
	ALL EMPLOYED R.N.'s	White	All minority 2/	Missing	Percent minority
All employed R.N.'s	1,272,851	1,151,221	106,038	15,592	8.3
NORTHEAST	361,837	330,819	27,173	3,844	7.5
New England	109,116	105,159	2,517	1,440	2.3
Middle Atlantic	252,721	225,660	24,656	2,404	9.8
NORTH CENTRAL	342,763	318,611	19,956	4,195	5.8
East North Central	231,557	212,766	15,968	2,822	6.9
West North Central	111,206	105,845	3,988	1,373	3.6
SOUTH	336,367	299,107	33,214	4,047	9.9
South Atlantic	186,480	166,984	17,272	2,224	9.3
East South Central	62,411	56,880	4,582	950	7.3
West South Central	87,476	75,243	11,360	873	13.0
WEST	231,886	202,684	25,694	3,508	11.1
Mountain	61,214	57,095	3,274	845	5.3
Pacific	170,672	145,589	22,420	2,663	13.1

1/ Rows and columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

2/ The estimation of 106,038 employed minority R.N.'s was comprised of 54,585 Blacks (4.3 percent of total employed R.N.'s), 17,938 Hispanics (1.4 percent), 3,045 American Indians (0.2 percent), and 46,062 Asians (3.6 percent). Sampling variance did not permit these estimates to be disaggregated geographically.

SOURCE: National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses II: November 1980. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professions, Division of Nursing. Unpublished data.

Public Health

The total public health work force is estimated to be more than a half million persons or about 7 percent of the health work force. Best estimates assume that one-fourth of these have graduate training in public health. Most work for some level of government, and they encompass an enormous diversity of technical and professional backgrounds. Data by occupation or profession would double count many public health workers, e.g., public health nurses, and omit many others. We are, therefore, restricted to data covering only those individuals in the quarter of the public health work force who have enrolled for graduate training.

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased by 55 percent between academic years 1974-75 and 1982-83. Minority enrollment increased from 632 to 1,200 students -- an increase of 89.9 percent. Minority students increased their proportion of the total enrollment from 14.0 percent in academic year 1974-75 to 17.1 percent in academic year 1982-83. Total enrollment for underrepresented minorities in schools of public health increased by 74.9 percent from academic year 1974-75 through academic year 1982-83 -- from 476 students (10.5 percent) to 832 students (11.9 percent) [table 37].

During academic year 1981-82, 2,563 students graduated from schools of public health. Minority graduates comprised 15.0 percent of these graduates. The distribution of the minority portion of the graduates was: Blacks 37.3 percent; Asians 29.2 percent; Hispanics 27.2 percent; American Indians 6.3 percent. (table 38).

TABLE 37

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	TOTAL ENROLLMENT FOR STUDENTS IDENTIFIED BY RACE 2/	Racial/ethnic category						NON-MINORITY ENROLLMENT
		MINORITY ENROLLMENT	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITES ENROLLMENT 3/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	
	Number of students							
1974-75	4,515	632	476	351	76 4/	49	156	3,883
1975-76	5,268	934	716	348	309	59	218	4,334
1979-80	6,485	1,064	656	415	173 4/	68	408	5,421
1980-81	5,994	1,102	709	379	242	88	393	4,892
1981-82	6,504	1,064	729	376	271	82	335	5,440
1982-83	7,005	1,200	832	403	359	70	368	5,805
	Percent							
1974-75	100.0	14.0	10.5	7.8	1.7 4/	1.1	3.5	86.0
1975-76	100.0	17.7	13.6	6.6	5.9	1.1	4.1	82.3
1979-80	100.0	16.4	10.1	6.3	2.7 4/	1.0	6.3	83.6
1980-81	100.0	18.4	11.8	6.3	4.0	1.5	6.6	81.6
1981-82	100.0	16.4	11.2	5.8	4.2	1.3	5.2	83.6
1982-83	100.0	17.1	11.9	5.8	5.1	1.0	5.3	82.9

1/ U.S. citizens only.

2/ Counts of students not identified by race in the years listed are: 1974-75, 557 students; 1975-76, 147; 1979-80, 47; 1980-81, 53; 1981-82, 862; 1982-83, 610.

3/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian.

4/ Puerto Rico not included.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 38

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1981-82 1/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES IDENTIFIED BY RACE 2/	Racial/ethnic category						NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES 3/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	
	Number of graduates							
1974-75	1,635	303	232	175	37 4/	20	71	1,332
1975-76	2,403	404	317	179	120	18	87	1,999
1976-77	2,399	381	274	174	81	19	107	2,018
1977-78	2,396	317	209	145	44 4/	20	108	2,079
1978-79	2,556	435	297	159	110	28	138	2,121
1979-80	2,845	443	333	178	130	25	110	2,402
1980-81	2,689	481	322	177	122	23	159	2,208
1981-82	2,563	383	271	143	104	24	112	2,180
	Percent							
1974-75	100.0	18.5	14.2	10.7	2.3 4/	1.2	4.3	81.5
1975-76	100.0	16.8	13.2	7.4	5.0	0.7	3.6	83.2
1976-77	100.0	15.9	11.4	7.3	3.4	0.8	4.5	84.1
1977-78	100.0	13.2	8.7	6.1	1.8 4/	0.8	4.5	86.8
1978-79	100.0	17.0	11.6	6.2	4.3	1.1	5.4	83.0
1979-80	100.0	15.6	11.7	6.3	4.6	0.9	3.9	84.4
1980-81	100.0	17.9	12.0	6.6	4.5	0.9	5.9	82.1
1981-82	100.0	15.0	10.6	5.6	4.1	0.9	4.4	85.0

1/ U.S. citizens only.

2/ Counts of graduates not identified by race in the years listed are: 1974-75, 314 graduates; 1975-76, 8; and 1977-78, 2; (1976-77 and 1978-79, all identified); 1979-80, 16; 1980-81, 21; 1981-82, 156.

3/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian.

4/ Excludes Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 39

FACULTY IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1980-81

Academic year	TOTAL FACULTY IDENTIFIED BY RACE 1/	Racial/ethnic category						NON-MINORITY FACULTY
		MINORITY FACULTY	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	
	Number of faculty							
1974-75	1,640	219	158	58	96	4	61	1,421
1975-76	2,044	232	142	45	89	8	90	1,812
1976-77	1,733	207	118	44	67	7	89	1,526
1977-78	1,711	199	120	43	69	8	79	1,512
1978-79	1,736	152	68	40	23 3/	5	84	1,584
1980-81	1,616	201	99	29	66	4	102	1,415
	Percent							
1974-75	100.0	13.4	9.6	3.5	5.9	0.2	3.7	86.6
1975-76	100.0	11.4	6.9	2.2	4.4	0.4	4.4	88.6
1976-77	100.0	11.9	6.8	2.5	3.9	0.4	5.1	88.1
1977-78	100.0	11.6	7.0	2.5	4.0	0.5	4.6	88.4
1978-79	100.0	8.8	3.9	2.3	1.3 3/	0.3	4.8	91.2
1980-81	100.0	12.4	6.1	1.8	4.1	0.2	6.3	87.6

1/ Counts of faculty not identified by race in the years listed are: 1974-75, 426 faculty members; 1975-76, 224; 1976-77, 106; 1977-78, 73; and 1978-79, 69; 1980-81, 28. Counts of faculty identified by racial/ethnic category are not available for academic year 1979-80.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian.

3/ Excludes Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

Allied Health

Allied health personnel defined broadly account for 63 percent of the health care work force, or approximately 3.8 million persons. They constitute approximately one-third of all full-time employment in hospitals, two-thirds of all personnel in mental health facilities, and almost two-thirds of the staffs in nursing and rest homes. Significant numbers work in physicians' and dentists' offices, in health maintenance organizations, and in other sites. Increasing numbers in some occupations work independently. Their contributions to the health care system are significant and indeed indispensable, yet allied health personnel are studied less frequently than any other segment of the health care work force.

A few States conducted manpower assessments in the 1970s, but these cannot be assembled into a reasonable overall picture. A few allied health occupations have professional associations that maintain membership records and carry out periodic surveys, but these are the exception rather than the rule. Dentistry, through its professional association, does maintain statistics on training programs for dental auxiliaries. The National Center for Education Statistics reports on graduates of a few allied health curricula but there is no race/ethnicity disaggregation of the data Therefore, educational data for these fields are found only in Section II of this publication.

Dental Auxiliaries

During academic year 1980-81, 4,956 students graduated from dental hygiene programs. Minority graduates comprised 4.8 percent of these graduates. The distribution of the minority portion of the graduates from dental hygiene programs was: Hispanics 35.9 percent; Blacks 34.6 percent; Asians 28.7 percent; American Indians 0.8 percent. Underrepresented minorities have made very slow progress -- from 2.2 to 3.4 percent of the graduates of dental hygiene programs in the past decade (table 40).

During academic year 1980-81, 5,158 students graduated from dental assisting programs. Minority graduates comprised 13.7 percent of these graduates. The distribution of the minority portion of the graduates from dental assisting programs was: Blacks 44.4 percent; Hispanics 43.5 percent; Asians 7.3 percent; American Indians 4.8 percent. Underrepresented minorities increased from 6.9 percent of the graduates in 1972-73 to 12.7 percent in 1980-81 (table 41).

During academic year 1980-81, 890 students graduated from dental laboratory technology programs. Minority graduates comprised 22.0 percent of these graduates; underrepresented minorities, 15.6 percent. The distribution of the minority portion of the graduates from dental laboratory technology programs was: Blacks 45.9 percent; Asians 29.1 percent; Hispanics 25.0 percent (table 42).

TABLE 40

GRADUATES OF DENTAL HYGIENE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES GRADUATES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates								
1972-73	4,023	128	87	58	26	3	33	8	3,895
1973-74	4,171	193	88	55	30	3	39	66	3,978
1974-75	4,283	187	118	65	50	3	48	21	4,096
1975-76	4,441	174	107	57	43	7	57	10	4,267
1976-77	4,719	192	126	65	57	4	66	3/	4,527
1977-78	4,792	165	101	49	48	4	64	3/	4,627
1978-79	4,952	198	142	72	65	5	56	3/	4,754
1979-80	5,055	230	162	72	84	6	68	3/	4,825
1980-81	4,956	237	169	82	85	2	68	3/	4,719
	Percent								
1972-73	100.0	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.2	96.8
1973-74	100.0	4.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.6	95.4
1974-75	100.0	4.4	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	95.6
1975-76	100.0	3.9	2.4	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.2	96.1
1976-77	100.0	4.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.1	1.4	3/	95.9
1977-78	100.0	3.4	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.1	1.3	3/	96.6
1978-79	100.0	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.1	1.1	3/	96.0
1979-80	100.0	4.5	3.2	1.4	1.7	0.1	1.3	3/	95.5
1980-81	100.0	4.8	3.4	1.7	1.7	*	1.3	3/	95.2

* Less than 0.05 percent.

1/ Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The category of "Other minority" was eliminated from graduate data for 1976-77 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

TABLE 41

GRADUATES OF DENTAL ASSISTING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES GRADUATES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates								
1972-73	4,843	429	334	153	136	45	47	48	4,414
1973-74	5,229	432	356	164	166	26	44	32	4,797
1974-75	5,828	493	403	174	179	50	62	28	5,335
1975-76	5,716	491	412	209	168	35	60	19	5,225
1976-77	5,670	551	499	244	212	43	52	3/	5,119
1977-78	5,655	621	552	219	297	36	69	3/	5,034
1978-79	5,315	609	544	276	246	22	65	3/	4,706
1979-80	4,986	698	630	351	258	21	68	3/	4,288
1980-81	5,158	708	656	314	308	34	52	3/	4,450
	Percent								
1972-73	100.0	8.9	6.9	3.2	2.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	91.1
1973-74	100.0	8.3	6.8	3.1	3.2	0.5	0.8	0.6	91.7
1974-75	100.0	8.5	6.9	3.0	3.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	91.5
1975-76	100.0	8.6	7.2	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.3	91.4
1976-77	100.0	9.7	8.8	4.3	3.7	0.8	0.9	3/	90.3
1977-78	100.0	11.0	9.8	3.9	5.3	0.6	1.2	3/	89.0
1978-79	100.0	11.5	10.2	5.2	4.6	0.4	1.2	3/	88.5
1979-80	100.0	14.0	12.6	7.0	5.2	0.4	1.4	3/	86.0
1980-81	100.0	13.7	12.7	6.1	6.0	0.7	1.0	3/	86.3

1/ Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The category of "Other minority" was eliminated from graduate data for 1976-77 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

TABLE 42

GRADUATES OF DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACIAL/ETHNIC CATEGORY: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	TOTAL GRADUATES	Racial/ethnic category							NON-MINORITY GRADUATES
		MINORITY GRADUATES	UNDER-REPRESENTED MINORITIES GRADUATES 2/	Black	Hispanic	American Indian	Asian	Other minority	
	Number of graduates								
1972-73	564	99	74	39	34	1	25	-	465
1973-74	630	130	78	46	29	3	51	1	500
1974-75	697	102	60	36	20	4	37	5	595
1975-76	581	150	98	74	20	4	44	8	431
1976-77	832	168	117	86	23	8	51	3/	664
1977-78	1,034	165	121	79	41	1	44	3/	869
1978-79	882	165	109	77	32	-	56	3/	717
1979-80	769	137	99	64	35	-	38	3/	632
1980-81	890	196	139	90	49	-	57	3/	694
	Percent								
1972-73	100.0	17.6	13.1	6.9	6.0	0.2	4.4	--	82.4
1973-74	100.0	20.6	12.4	7.3	4.6	0.5	8.1	0.2	79.4
1974-75	100.0	14.6	8.6	5.2	2.9	0.6	5.3	0.7	85.4
1975-76	100.0	25.8	16.9	12.7	3.4	0.7	7.6	1.4	74.2
1976-77	100.0	20.2	14.1	10.3	2.8	1.0	6.1	3/	79.8
1977-78	100.0	16.0	11.7	7.6	4.0	0.1	4.3	3/	84.0
1978-79	100.0	18.7	12.4	8.7	3.6	--	6.3	3/	81.3
1979-80	100.0	17.8	12.9	8.3	4.6	--	4.9	3/	82.2
1980-81	100.0	22.0	15.6	10.1	5.5	--	6.4	3/	78.0

1/ Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

2/ Includes all minority racial/ethnic categories except Asian and Other minority.

3/ The category of "Other minority" was eliminated from graduate data for 1976-77 and subsequent years.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

PART II. Male/Female Section

The number of undergraduate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the United States increased by 29.8 percent between academic years 1968-69 and 1981-82. The number of female recipients of a baccalaureate degree increased by 49.4 percent -- from 321,138 graduates to 479,634 graduates. Women have increased their proportion as recipients of undergraduate degrees from 43.8 percent in academic year 1968-69 to 50.3 percent in academic year 1981-82.

Recent entering classes in the Nation's health professions schools continue to show increasing proportions of women. In almost every discipline the female enrollment is at its historical peak. Approximately one-half of first-year classes in pharmacy and veterinary medicine are female. Females comprised between 22 and 33 percent of new enrollees at schools of dentistry, osteopathic medicine, optometry and allopathic medicine.

Over the past 35 years, pharmacy has increased its percentage of female degree recipients more than any other health profession that has traditionally been male-dominated. Women now earn nearly one-half of all pharmacy degrees. The next highest proportion of women graduates -- two-fifths -- were from schools of veterinary medicine. Women earned slightly more than one-fourth of the degrees in allopathic medicine and slightly less than one-fourth of the degrees in dentistry, optometry, and podiatry (tables 43 through 46).

FIGURE 12

Percent of First-Professional Degrees in Selected Health Professions Awarded to Women: 1974-75 through 1982-83

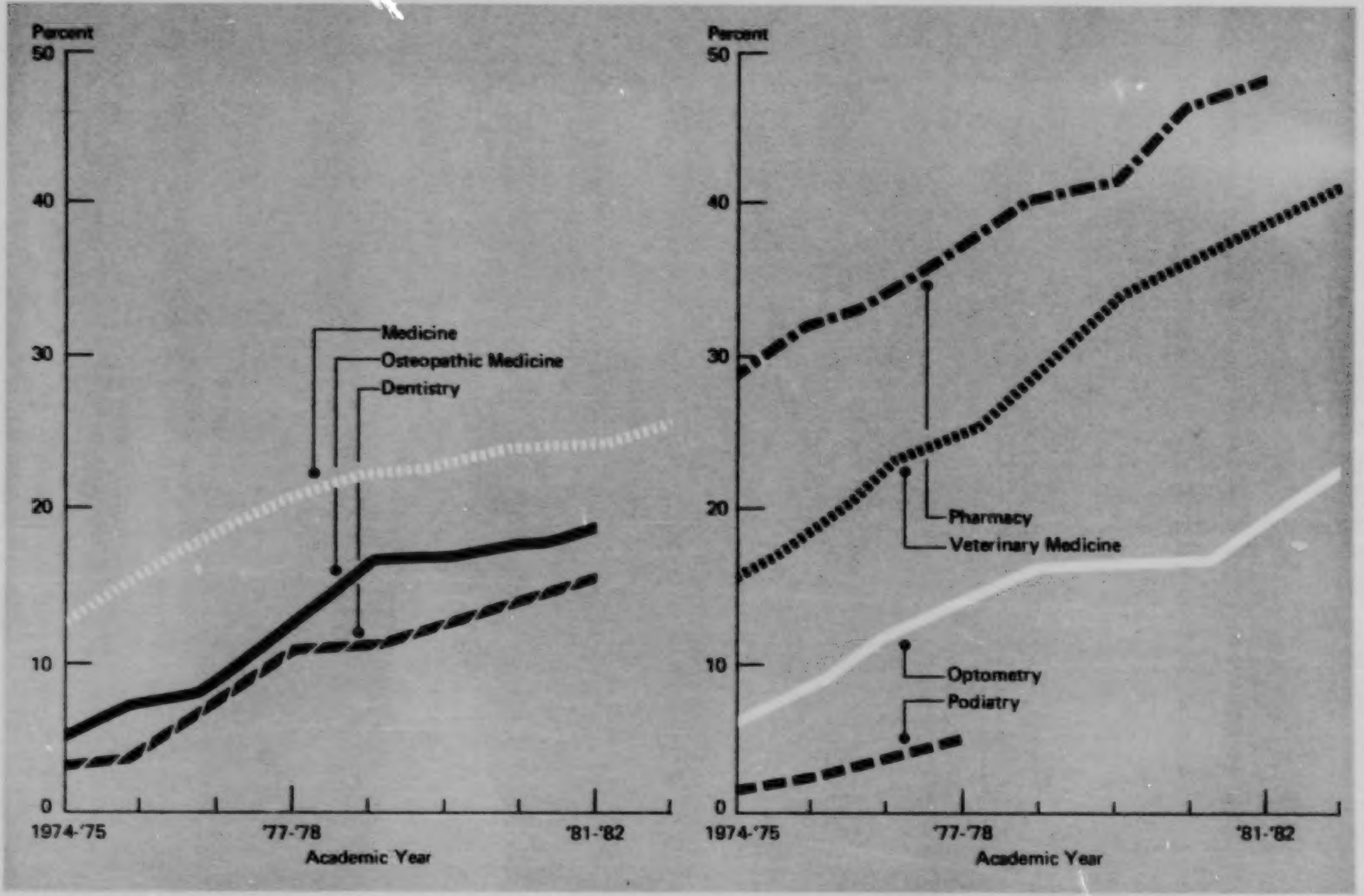


TABLE 43

EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968-69	734,002	412,864	321,138	194,414	121,881	72,533	26,189	22,753	3,436
1969-70	798,070	453,605	344,465	209,387	126,146	83,241	29,872	25,892	3,980
1970-71	846,110	478,423	367,687	231,486	138,590	92,896	32,113	27,534	4,579
1971-72	894,110	503,631	390,479	252,774	150,085	102,689	33,369	28,095	5,274
1972-73	930,272	521,534	408,738	264,525	155,000	109,525	34,790	28,575	6,215
1973-74	954,376	530,907	423,469	278,259	158,344	119,915	33,826	27,374	6,452
1974-75	931,663	508,424	423,239	293,651	162,115	131,536	34,086	26,819	7,267
1975-76	934,443	508,549	425,894	313,001	167,745	145,256	34,076	26,273	7,803
1976-77	928,228	499,121	429,107	318,241	168,210	150,031	33,244	25,150	8,094
1977-78	930,201	491,066	439,135	312,816	161,708	151,108	32,156	23,669	8,487
1978-79 1/	921,390	477,344	444,046	301,079	153,370	147,709	32,730	23,541	9,189
1979-80 1/	929,417	473,611	455,806	298,081	150,749	147,332	32,615	22,943	9,672
1980-81 1/	935,140	469,883	465,257	295,739	147,043	148,696	32,958	22,711	10,247
1981-82 1/	952,998	473,364	479,634	295,546	145,532	150,014	32,707	22,224	10,483
	Percent								
1968-69	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	62.7	37.3	100.0	86.9	13.1
1969-70	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	60.2	39.8	100.0	86.7	13.3
1970-71	100.0	56.5	43.5	100.0	59.9	40.1	100.0	85.7	14.3
1971-72	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	59.4	40.6	100.0	84.2	15.8
1972-73	100.0	56.1	43.9	100.0	58.6	41.4	100.0	82.1	17.9
1973-74	100.0	55.6	44.4	100.0	56.9	43.1	100.0	80.9	19.1
1974-75	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	55.2	44.8	100.0	78.7	21.3
1975-76	100.0	54.4	45.6	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	77.1	22.9
1976-77	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	75.7	24.3
1977-78	100.0	52.8	47.2	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	73.6	26.4
1978-79 1/	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	71.9	28.1
1979-80 1/	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0	50.6	49.4	100.0	70.3	29.7
1980-81 1/	100.0	50.2	49.8	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	68.9	31.1
1981-82 1/	100.0	49.7	50.3	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	67.9	32.1

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 44

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX

Health occupation and academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	17,146	11,493	5,653
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	1,682	1,254	428
Dentistry, 1983-84	5,274	3,961	1,313
Optometry, 1982-83 1/	6,574	3,078	3,496
Pharmacy, 1982-83 2/	1,120	792	328
Podiatry, 1982-83	724	574	150
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	2,320	1,193	1,127
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	102,540	6,574	95,966
Baccalaureate	32,548	1,985	30,563
Associate	53,127	3,727	49,400
Diploma	16,865	862	16,003
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	48,961	2,763	48,572
Public health, 1982-83 4/	3,338	5/	5/
	Percent		
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1983-84	100.0	67.0	33.0
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1982-83	100.0	74.6	25.4
Dentistry, 1983-84	100.0	75.1	24.9
Optometry, 1982-83 1/	100.0	70.7	29.3
Pharmacy, 1982-83 2/	100.0	46.8	53.2
Podiatry, 1982-83	100.0	79.3	20.7
Veterinary medicine, 1983-84	100.0	51.4	48.6
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	6.4	93.6
Baccalaureate	100.0	6.1	93.9
Associate	100.0	7.0	93.0
Diploma	100.0	5.1	94.9
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	5.4	94.6
Public health, 1982-83 4/	100.0	5/	5/

1/ Excludes 30 first year students at Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

2/ These students are those in the first year of the three years of professional pharmacy education, excluding any students in pre-pharmacy years. This year is often referred to as the "third-last-year."

3/ Data for all nursing categories are based on first-year enrollment in schools responding to questions on minority enrollment and/or male enrollment.

4/ Data are for new students enrolled in 22 schools of public health in the Fall of 1982.

5/ Data not available.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine. Unpublished data.

For source of data on occupations other than podiatry, see the respective table for each occupation on trends in first-year enrollment.

TABLE 45

GRADUATES OF SELECTED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX

Health occupation and academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of graduates	
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1982-83	15,728	11,535	4,193
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1981-82	1,017	831	186
Dentistry, 1982-83 1/	5,687	4,698	989
Optometry, 1982-83	1,120	874	246
Pharmacy, 1981-82	6,859	3,634	3,225
Podiatry - 2/	---	---	---
Veterinary medicine, 1982-83	2,019	1,195	824
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	68,520	3,536	64,984
Baccalaureate	22,674	1,141	21,533
Associate	35,653	1,904	31,749
Diploma	12,193	491	11,702
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	35,980	1,403	34,577
Public health, 1981-82	2,719	1,121	1,598
		Percent	
Allopathic medicine (M.D.), 1982-83	100.0	73.3	26.7
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.), 1981-82	100.0	81.7	18.3
Dentistry, 1982-83 1/	100.0	82.6	17.4
Optometry, 1982-83	100.0	78.0	22.0
Pharmacy, 1981-82	100.0	53.0	47.0
Podiatry - 2/	100.0	---	---
Veterinary medicine, 1982-83	100.0	59.2	40.8
Registered nursing (R.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	5.2	94.8
Baccalaureate	100.0	5.0	95.0
Associate	100.0	5.7	94.3
Diploma	100.0	4.0	96.0
Practical nursing (P.N.), 1980-81 3/	100.0	3.9	96.1
Public health, 1981-82	100.0	41.2	58.8

1/ Excludes 69 graduates for whom the information was not available.

2/ Graduate data for podiatry were not available by sex for any recent year.

3/ Percent of basic R.N. programs responding were, respectively: all R.N. programs, 90.2 percent; baccalaureate programs, 86.3; associate degree programs, 90.5; and diploma programs, 94.4; and for all basic P.N. programs, 85.4 percent.

SOURCE: For source of data on occupations other than podiatry, see the respective table for each occupation on trends in number of graduates.

TABLE 46

PERCENT OF FIRST-PROFESSIONAL DEGREES AWARDED BY MAJOR HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS TO WOMEN: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1949-50 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	Health occupation						
	Medicine	Osteopathy	Dentistry	Optometry	Pharmacy	Podiatry	Veterinary Medicine
1949-50	10.4	5.5	0.7	1.1	7.7	2/	1.5
1954-55	4.8	1.7	0.9	1.0	9.7	2/	1.3
1959-60	5.6	1.9	0.8	1.2	11.9	1.3	2.2
1964-65	6.5	2.5	0.7	2.2	14.2	0.7	3.9
1969-70	8.5	2.8	1.0	5.2	19.0	0.8	7.5
1974-75	13.2	5.3	3.1	5.1	28.1	1.1	15.9
1975-76	16.2	7.2	4.5	7.7	31.0	2.6	18.1
1976-77	19.2	8.8	7.4	11.0	33.1	3.3	22.8
1977-78	21.5	12.5	11.2	13.1	36.3	4.8	24.5
1978-79	23.0	16.2	11.7	15.3	39.9	2/	29.3
1979-80	23.1	2/	13.6	15.5	40.5	2/	33.4
1980-81	24.8	17.6	14.9	15.8	45.3	2/	2/
1981-82	25.0	18.3	15.6	18.5	47.0	2/	2/
1982-83	26.7	3/	17.4	22.0	3/	2/	40.8

1/ "First-professional degree" is the earliest degree that signifies completion of the academic requirements to begin practice in the profession.

2/ Data are not available.

3/ Data not yet available at time of publication.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1977-78, Publication No. NCES 80-346, May 1980. Also prior editions.

For sources of 1978-79 thru 1982-83 data, see the respective table for each occupation on trends in number and percent of female graduates.

Allopathic Medicine

Introduction

Women have graduated from U.S. medical schools since before the Civil War, but their numbers were small until the 1970s. Some courses in the curriculum were considered a threat to "feminine sensitivities"; internships and house positions were seldom available to women graduates; many schools maintained a "males-only" policy; and professional societies spurned them as members.

In times of national emergency their services were sought or tolerated, but they were seldom rewarded as were their male counterparts. After World War II when a shortage of physicians was perceived, women were discouraged from occupying a place in medical school that could be given to a man who could be expected to "work full time." By 1960 the last medical school holdout voted to become coeducational. The Nation's preoccupation with the space age enhanced science education for both sexes in its schools and, finally, the evolving social climate focused attention on the differentials between women's potential and their achievements. The programs to encourage disadvantaged persons to enter health professions education included women among the categories of disadvantaged and helped lead to major increases in the enrollment of women in medical schools.

The increase in the number of women medical students can be attributed to the variety of factors which have generally affected professional opportunities for women. However, growth in the number of medical schools and their expanded class size was instrumental to the increase. The American Association of Medical Colleges has reported that women students filled 65 percent of the first-year positions created between 1970 and 1980.

Trends in applicants by sex

The number of women applying for and accepted into medical school climbed dramatically in the past decade. In the 1971-72 academic year, women comprised about 13 percent (3,737) of all applicants to medical school, about 14 percent (1,693) of first-year enrollment, just under 11 percent (4,755) of total enrollment and 9 percent (860) of the graduates. By the 1983-84 academic year, women applicants comprised almost 51 percent (11,961) of all applicants, some 33 percent (5,653) of the first-year enrollment, and about 31 percent of total enrollment (20,635). During academic year 1982-83, 27 percent (4,193) of graduates from schools of allopathic medicine were female.

In 1960 over 13,000 men applied to U.S. medical schools and just over 1,000 females applied. By 1970, male applicants had almost doubled and female applicants had almost tripled. The rates of acceptance for both males and females dropped as the numbers of applicants increased markedly, with the acceptance rate for females leading that of males from 1970 to 1977.

Over the years, the acceptance rates for women and men have been fairly comparable, although there continues to be a wide disparity in the total numbers. The percentage of women applicants accepted into medical school was 45.7 percent in 1981-82, close to the 45 percentage rate that held in 1971 when women comprised only 13 percent of all applicants. Although this rate fell during the intervening years to a low of about 37 percent in 1974, it declined to 34.4 for men. Since 1978, acceptance rates for women have remained steady in the range from 43.7 to 46.4 percent.

While the number of women applicants rose by 66 percent (from 7,202 to 11,961 - an increase of 4,800 applicants) between 1973 and 1983, the number of male applicants declined 30 percent (a decrease of 10,000 applicants). The rate for male applicants who were accepted by a medical school in 1983-84 was 49.8 percent. Since 1978, acceptance rates for men have ranged from 45.6 to 49.8 percent.

In academic year 1978-79 the proportion of female applicants who were accepted to U.S. medical schools dropped below that for males and has remained below ever since. This can be attributed to the steady decline in total male applicants since 1974-75 coupled with the relatively stable size of the female applicant pool during the same period (figures 13, 14 and table 47).

FIGURE 13

Applicants and Acceptances to Schools of Medicine in the United States, by Sex: 1973-74 through 1983-84

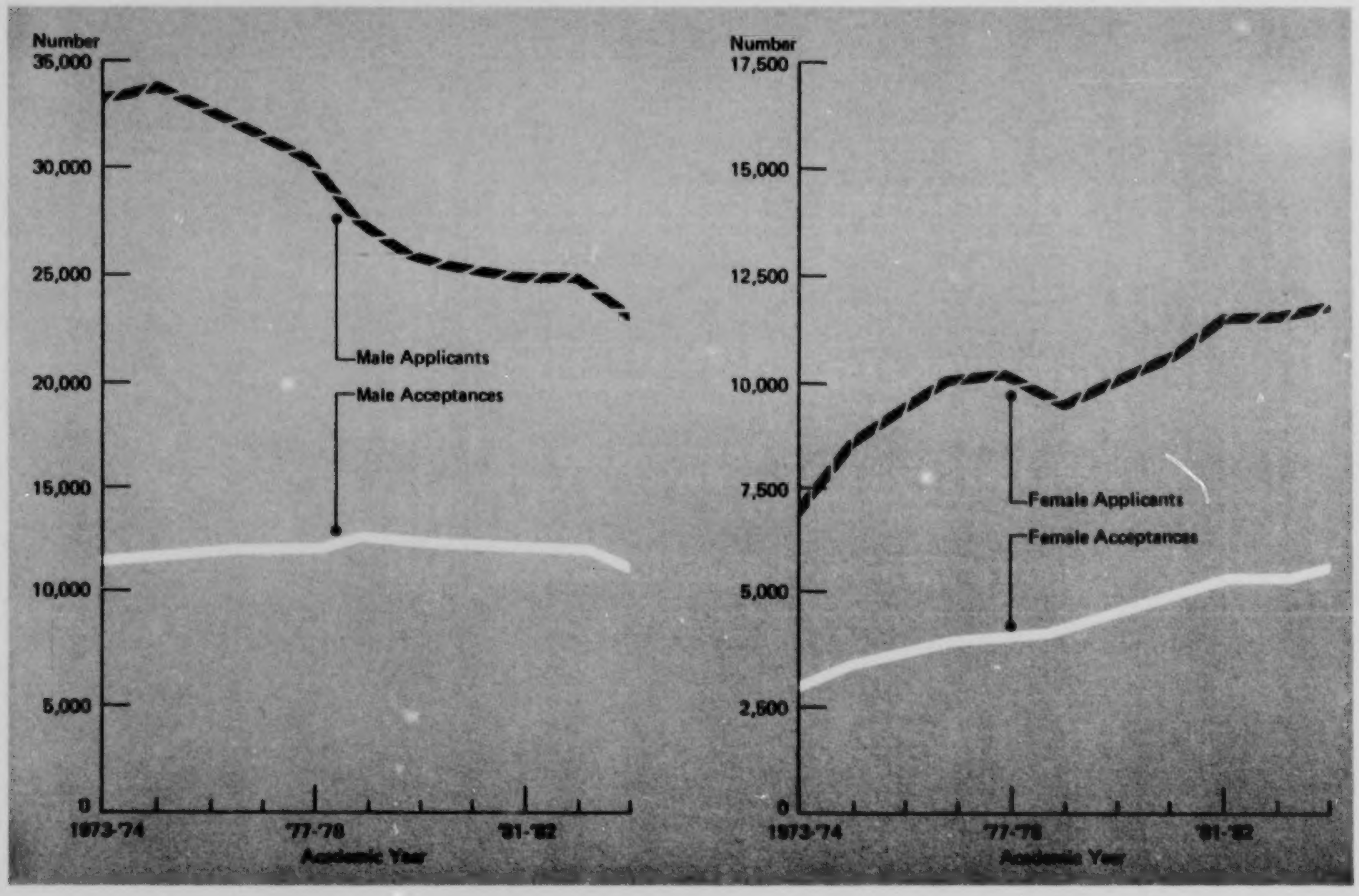
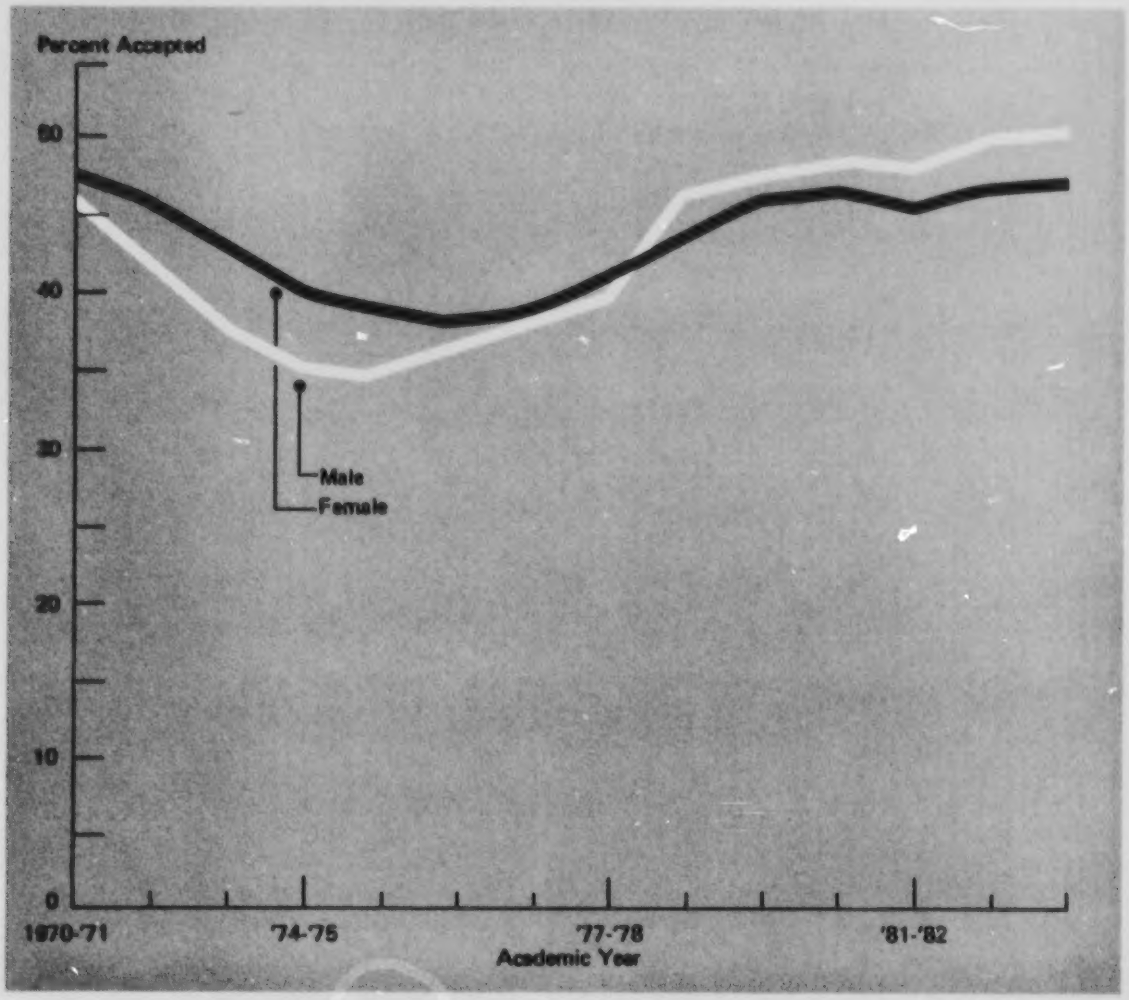


FIGURE 14

Acceptances to Schools of Medicine in the United States as a Percent of Applicants, by Sex: 1970-71 through 1983-84

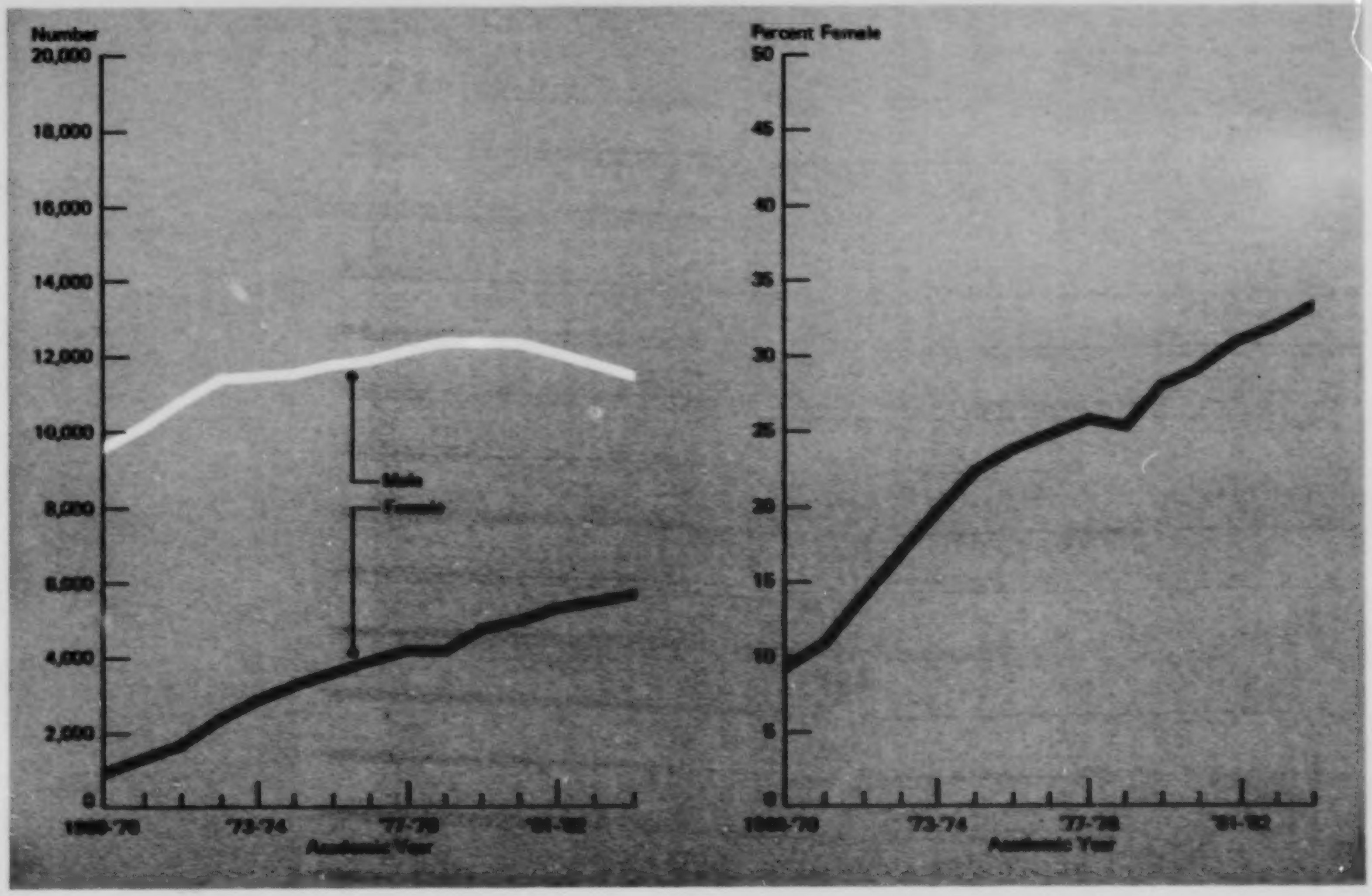


Trends in first-year enrollment

The female proportion of first-year enrollments, which had only doubled in the 40 years prior to 1969-70 (to 9.1 percent), more than tripled in the decade of the 1970s. In 1983-84 approximately one-third of all first-year medical students were women (figure 15 and table 48).

FIGURE 15

Number and Percent First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Medicine in the United States, by Sex: 1969-70 Through 1983-84



Trends in graduations

The female proportion of graduates, which increased by 90 percent in the 40 years prior to 1969-70 (to 8.4 percent), nearly tripled in the decade of the 1970s. During academic year 1982-83, 15,728 students graduated from schools of allopathic medicine. Women comprised 26.7 percent of these graduates (table 49).

The proportion of female graduates from U.S. medical schools in 1982-83 varied from zero at some relatively new schools of medicine to 50.9 percent at The State University of New York--Stony Brook and 55.8 percent at the formerly all-female school, The Medical College of Pennsylvania (table 50).

Female Practitioners

During academic year 1982-83, 16,341 physicians were in residency programs. Female physicians comprised 23.6 percent of the residents (table 51).

Women comprised 11.8 percent of all active physicians in 1981. Women were even better represented among residents and full-time hospital physician staff, reflecting the recent large increase in women graduates (table 52). This situation has changed since 1963 when medical research showed the highest proportion of female physicians. For each year for which data were available, office-based practice has been the professional activity with the lowest proportion of women (table 53).

While approximately 12 percent of all practitioners in 1981 were female, more than 20 percent of practitioners in pediatrics, physical medicine/rehabilitation, and public health were female (table 54).

TABLE 47

APPLICANTS AND ACCEPTANCES TO SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1929-30 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Total applicants		Accepted applicants		Percent accepted		Ratio of percent female accepted to percent male accepted
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1929-30	13,174	481	6,720	315	51.0	65.5	1.28
1940-41	11,269	585	6,025	303	53.5	51.8	0.97
1950-51	21,049	1,230	6,869	385	32.6	31.3	0.96
1960-61	13,353	1,044	7,960	600	59.6	57.5	0.96
1970-71	22,253	2,734	10,203	1,297	45.8	47.4	1.03
1971-72	25,435	3,737	10,650	1,685	41.9	45.1	1.08
1972-73	30,655	5,480	11,398	2,359	37.2	43.0	1.16
1973-74	33,304	7,202	11,488	2,847	34.5	39.5	1.15
1974-75	33,912	8,712	11,674	3,392	34.4	38.9	1.13
1975-76	32,515	9,575	11,619	3,639	35.7	38.0	1.06
1976-77	31,911	10,244	11,852	3,922	37.1	38.3	1.03
1977-78	30,374	10,195	11,896	4,081	39.2	40.0	1.02
1978-79	27,075	9,561	12,352	4,175	45.6	43.7	0.96
1979-80	25,919	10,222	12,156	4,730	46.9	46.3	0.99
1980-81	25,436	10,664	12,196	4,950	47.9	46.4	0.97
1981-82	25,054	11,673	11,953	5,333	47.7	45.7	0.96
1982-83	24,045	11,685	11,843	5,451	49.3	46.6	0.95
1983-84	23,239	11,961	11,577	5632	49.8	47.1	0.95

SOURCES: "Datagram: Applicants to U.S. Medical Schools, 1977-78 to 1981-82," in *Journal of Medical Education* 57:882-884, November 1982. Also prior Datagrams.

Medical School Admission Requirements, 1984-85. 34th Edition, Page 23, Association of American Medical Colleges. Washington, D.C. 1983.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES. Unpublished Data for 1983-84.

TABLE 48

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1929-30 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1929-30	6,457	6,166	291
1939-40	5,794	5,498	296
1949-50	7,042	6,648	394
1959-60	8,173	7,669	504
1964-65	8,856	8,081	775
1969-70	10,422	9,474	948
1970-71	11,348	10,092	1,256
1971-72	12,361	10,668	1,693
1972-73	13,677	11,377	2,300
1973-74	14,159	11,369	2,790
1974-75	14,763	11,488	3,275
1975-76	15,295	11,648	3,647
1976-77	15,613	11,755	3,858
1977-78	16,136	12,006	4,130
1978-79	16,501	12,339	4,162
1979-80	16,930	12,217	4,713
1980-81	17,186	12,220	4,966
1981-82	17,268	11,951	5,317
1982-83	17,254	11,792	5,462
1983-84	17,150	11,497	5,653
	Percent		
1929-30	100.0	95.5	4.5
1939-40	100.0	94.9	5.1
1949-50	100.0	94.4	5.6
1959-60	100.0	93.8	6.2
1964-65	100.0	91.2	8.8
1969-70	100.0	90.9	9.1
1970-71	100.0	88.9	11.1
1971-72	100.0	86.3	13.7
1972-73	100.0	83.2	16.8
1973-74	100.0	80.3	19.7
1974-75	100.0	77.8	22.2
1975-76	100.0	76.2	23.8
1976-77	100.0	75.3	24.7
1977-78	100.0	74.4	25.6
1978-79	100.0	74.8	25.2
1979-80	100.0	72.2	27.8
1980-81	100.0	71.1	28.9
1981-82	100.0	69.2	30.8
1982-83	100.0	68.3	31.7
1983-84	100.0	67.0	33.0

SOURCE: "Datagram: 1981-82 Enrollment in U.S. Medical Schools," in *Journal of Medical Education* 57:495-498, June 1982, and prior Datagrams.

Medical School Admission Requirements, 1984-85. 34th Edition, Page 23, Association of American Medical Colleges. Wash., D.C. 1983.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN MEDICAL COLLEGES. Unpublished Data for 1983-84

TABLE 49

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1929-30 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1929-30	4,565	4,361	204
1939-40	5,097	4,844	253
1949-50	5,553	4,958	595
1959-60	7,081	6,676	405
1964-65	7,409	6,906	503
1969-70	8,367	7,667	700
1970-71	8,974	8,147	827
1971-72	9,551	8,691	860
1972-73	10,391	9,467	924
1973-74 1/	11,365	10,101	1,264
1974-75	12,714	11,008	1,706
1975-76	13,561	11,361	2,200
1976-77	13,607	10,996	2,611
1977-78	14,393	11,307	3,086
1978-79	14,966	11,521	3,445
1979-80	15,135	11,638	3,497
1980-81	15,667	11,775	3,892
1981-82	15,985	11,994	3,991
1982-83	15,728	11,535	4,193
	Percent		
1929-30	100.0	95.5	4.5
1939-40	100.0	95.0	5.0
1949-50	100.0	89.3	10.7
1959-60	100.0	94.3	5.7
1964-65	100.0	93.2	6.8
1969-70	100.0	91.6	8.4
1970-71	100.0	90.8	9.2
1971-72	100.0	91.0	9.0
1972-73	100.0	91.1	8.9
1973-74 1/	100.0	88.9	11.1
1974-75	100.0	86.6	13.4
1975-76	100.0	83.8	16.2
1976-77	100.0	80.8	19.2
1977-78	100.0	78.6	21.4
1978-79	100.0	77.0	23.0
1979-80	100.0	76.9	23.1
1980-81	100.0	75.2	24.8
1981-82	100.0	75.0	25.0
1982-83	100.0	73.3	26.7

1/ Excludes the 248 1973-74 graduates of Harvard Medical School, because male/female composition of this graduating class is not available.

SOURCE: "Medical Education in the United States 1982-83" in *Journal of the American Medical Association* 250:12,1512-1513, September 23/30, 1983. Also prior issues.

TABLE 50

GRADUATES OF AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	First-year enrollment				Graduates			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
ALL SCHOOLS	17,230	11,785	5,445	31.6	15,739	11,542	4,197	26.7
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama	158	110	48	30.4	165	133	32	19.4
University of South Alabama	67	53	14	20.9	71	56	15	21.1
ARIZONA								
University of Arizona	89	53	36	40.4	81	58	23	28.4
ARKANSAS								
University of Arkansas	146	119	27	18.5	129	103	26	20.2
CALIFORNIA								
University of California, Davis	97	53	44	45.4	87	49	38	43.7
University of California, Irvine	100	55	45	45.0	98	60	38	38.8
University of California, Los Angeles	171	107	64	37.4	165	114	51	30.9
University of California, San Diego	129	88	41	31.8	119	90	29	24.4
University of California, San Francisco	154	93	61	39.6	151	98	53	35.1
Loma Linda University	149	115	34	22.8	138	112	26	18.8
University of Southern California	140	109	31	22.1	144	107	37	25.7
Stanford University	86	56	30	34.9	91	53	38	41.8
COLORADO								
University of Colorado	134	83	51	38.1	121	87	34	28.1
CONNECTICUT								
University of Connecticut	83	58	25	30.1	84	59	25	29.8
Yale University	102	71	31	30.4	98	66	32	32.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
Georgetown University	205	155	50	24.4	201	152	49	24.4
George Washington University	152	94	58	38.2	151	110	41	27.2
Howard University	132	67	65	49.2	117	66	51	43.6
FLORIDA								
University of Florida	118	84	34	28.8	112	82	30	26.8
University of Miami	145	108	37	25.5	178	147	31	17.4
University of South Florida	99	73	26	26.3	8	8	0	0.0
GEORGIA								
Emory University	112	86	26	23.2	116	85	31	26.7
Medical College of Georgia	188	143	45	23.9	181	150	31	17.1
Mercer	24	15	9	37.5	1/	--	--	--
Morehouse College	39	19	20	51.3	2/	--	--	--
HAWAII								
University of Hawaii	65	44	21	32.3	63	45	18	28.6
ILLINOIS								
The Chicago Medical School	165	116	49	29.7	147	109	38	25.9
University of Chicago (Pritzker)	105	80	25	23.8	114	82	32	28.1
University of Illinois	339	246	93	27.4	338	265	73	21.6
Loyola University (Stritch)	133	100	33	24.8	36	30	6	16.7
Northwestern University	173	111	62	35.8	181	128	53	29.3
Rush Medical College	124	84	40	32.3	121	83	38	31.4
Southern Illinois University	73	52	21	28.8	73	50	23	31.5
INDIANA								
Indiana University	304	194	110	36.2	275	200	75	27.3

TABLE 50 - Continued

GRADUATES OF AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	First-year enrollment				Graduates			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
IOWA								
University of Iowa	181	121	60	33.1	175	133	42	24.0
KANSAS								
University of Kansas	209	149	60	28.7	191	144	47	24.6
KENTUCKY								
University of Kentucky	99	59	40	40.4	101	80	21	20.8
University of Louisville	127	94	33	26.0	137	98	39	28.5
LOUISIANA								
Louisiana State University, New Orleans	184	128	56	30.4	173	142	31	17.9
Louisiana State University, Shreveport	103	80	23	22.3	98	82	16	16.3
Tulane University	153	105	48	31.4	150	100	50	33.3
MARYLAND								
Johns Hopkins University	125	84	41	32.8	121	85	36	29.8
University of Maryland	180	128	52	28.9	172	132	40	23.3
Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences	162	126	36	22.2	120	94	26	21.7
MASSACHUSETTS								
Boston University	149	101	48	32.2	147	105	42	28.6
Harvard University	165	113	52	31.5	167	112	55	32.9
University of Massachusetts	100	63	37	37.0	92	65	27	29.3
Tufts University	154	110	44	28.6	144	92	52	36.1
MICHIGAN								
University of Michigan	247	179	68	27.5	239	173	66	27.6
Michigan State University	107	59	48	44.9	115	65	50	43.5
Wayne State University	257	170	87	33.9	256	182	74	28.9
MINNESOTA								
Mayo Medical School	40	28	12	30.0	40	31	9	22.5
University of Minnesota, Duluth	49	39	10	20.4	2/	--	--	--
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	252	164	88	34.9	271	181	90	33.2
MISSISSIPPI								
University of Mississippi	156	106	50	32.1	137	115	22	16.1
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri, Columbia	111	66	45	40.5	113	87	26	23.0
University of Missouri, Kansas City	103	61	42	40.8	84	46	38	45.2
Saint Louis University	157	126	31	19.7	145	112	33	22.8
Washington University	124	100	24	19.4	125	97	28	22.4
NEBRASKA								
Creighton University	119	91	28	23.5	109	89	20	18.3
University of Nebraska	169	114	55	32.5	136	109	27	19.9
NEVADA								
University of Nevada	48	31	17	35.4	42	35	7	16.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Dartmouth University	85	46	39	45.9	5	5	0	0.0
NEW JERSEY								
CMDNJ-New Jersey	184	103	81	44.0	161	121	40	24.8
CMDNJ-Rutgers	133	89	44	33.1	104	73	31	29.8

TABLE 50 - Continued

GRADUATES OF AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX:
ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	First-year enrollment				Graduates			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
NEW MEXICO								
University of New Mexico	78	52	26	33.3	69	50	19	27.5
NEW YORK								
Albany Medical College	130	83	47	36.2	128	93	35	27.3
Columbia University	153	114	39	25.5	149	119	30	20.1
Cornell University	103	70	33	32.0	121	94	27	22.3
Albert Einstein College of Medicine	183	120	63	34.4	190	128	62	32.6
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	101	58	43	42.6	130	87	43	33.1
New York Medical College	180	123	57	31.7	194	135	59	30.4
New York University	180	110	70	38.9	171	125	46	26.9
University of Rochester	104	65	39	37.5	91	63	28	30.8
State University of New York, Buffalo	141	88	53	37.6	134	99	35	26.1
SUNY, Downstate	236	163	73	30.9	218	165	53	24.3
SUNY, Stony Brook	116	69	47	40.5	57	28	29	50.9
SUNY, Upstate	150	111	39	26.0	151	107	44	29.1
NORTH CAROLINA								
Wake Forest University (Bowman Gray)	112	83	29	25.9	102	82	20	19.6
Duke University	116	81	35	30.2	121	87	34	28.1
East Carolina University	70	50	20	28.6	41	35	6	14.6
University of North Carolina	162	105	57	35.2	158	97	61	38.6
NORTH DAKOTA								
University of North Dakota	56	39	17	30.4	38	30	8	21.1
OHIO								
Case Western Reserve University	141	85	56	39.7	165	101	64	38.8
University of Cincinnati	201	138	63	31.3	187	139	48	25.7
Northeastern Ohio Universities	100	61	39	39.0	70	47	23	32.9
Ohio State University	245	163	82	33.5	131	102	29	22.1
Medical College of Ohio, Toledo	176	114	62	35.2	50	41	9	18.0
Wright State University	108	72	36	33.3	92	75	17	18.5
OKLAHOMA								
University of Oklahoma	181	123	58	32.0	166	139	27	16.3
Oral Roberts University	50	37	13	26.0	26	20	6	23.1
OREGON								
University of Oregon	92	58	34	37.0	115	92	23	20.0
PENNSYLVANIA								
Hahnemann Medical College	192	145	47	24.5	176	132	44	25.0
Jefferson Medical College	233	170	63	27.0	211	174	37	17.5
Medical College of Pennsylvania	102	40	62	60.8	120	53	67	55.8
University of Pennsylvania	160	112	48	30.0	148	104	44	29.7
Pennsylvania State University, Hershey	95	68	27	28.4	99	64	35	35.4
University of Pittsburgh	138	98	40	29.0	130	88	42	32.3
Temple University	185	128	57	30.8	180	128	52	28.9
RHODE ISLAND								
Brown University	61	38	23	37.7	66	48	18	27.3
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Medical University of South Carolina	165	119	46	27.9	151	123	28	18.5
University of South Carolina, Columbia	48	36	12	25.0	33	25	8	24.2

TABLE 50 - Continued

GRADUATES OF AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	First-year enrollment				Graduates			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
SOUTH DAKOTA								
University of South Dakota	66	47	19	28.8	48	36	12	25.0
TENNESSEE								
East Tennessee State University	57	35	22	38.6	26	19	7	26.9
Meharry Medical College	107	68	39	36.4	73	42	31	42.5
University of Tennessee	188	144	44	23.4	179	151	28	15.6
Vanderbilt University	104	73	31	29.8	105	82	23	21.9
TEXAS								
Baylor University	168	115	53	31.5	170	122	48	28.2
University of Texas, Galveston	209	156	53	25.4	191	153	38	19.9
University of Texas, Houston	214	133	81	37.9	193	145	48	24.9
University of Texas, San Antonio	216	143	73	33.8	191	139	52	27.2
University of Texas, Southwestern	206	159	47	22.8	204	163	41	20.1
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	40	28	12	30.0	32	26	6	18.8
Texas Tech University	103	69	34	33.0	77	59	18	23.4
UTAH								
University of Utah	102	88	14	13.7	96	75	21	21.9
VERMONT								
University of Vermont	94	67	27	28.7	93	72	21	22.6
VIRGINIA								
Eastern Virginia Medical School	103	66	37	35.9	92	62	30	32.6
Medical College of Virginia	168	122	46	27.4	161	123	38	23.6
University of Virginia	144	112	32	22.2	130	98	32	24.6
WASHINGTON								
University of Washington	183	116	67	36.6	169	120	49	29.0
WEST VIRGINIA								
Marshall University	49	31	18	36.7	36	30	6	16.7
University of West Virginia	89	65	24	27.0	80	63	17	21.3
WISCONSIN								
Medical College of Wisconsin	205	141	64	31.2	194	144	50	25.8
University of Wisconsin	163	113	50	30.7	157	118	39	24.8
PUERTO RICO								
Universidad Central del Caribe	81	58	23	28.4	74	57	17	23.0
Ponce School of Medicine	45	33	12	26.7	32	22	10	31.3
University of Puerto Rico	150	87	63	42.0	136	83	53	39.0

SOURCE: American Medical Association. 83rd Annual Report, Medical Education in the United States 1979-1980, in *Journal of the American Medical Association* 250:12,1595-7, September 23/30, 1983.

1/ School admitted initial first-year class in the fall of 1982 and had no graduates in academic year 1982-83.

2/ Two-year program in basic medical sciences.

TABLE 51

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN MEDICAL INTERNSHIPS AND RESIDENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	Internships			Residencies		
	Both sexes	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Female	Percent female
1968-69	10,464	1,257	12.0	35,047	3,239	9.2
1969-70	10,808	1,191	11.0	37,139	3,581	9.6
1970-71	11,552	1,372	11.9	39,463	3,929	10.0
1971-72	12,066	1,642	13.6	42,512	4,382	10.3
1972-73	11,163	1,739	15.6	45,081	4,942	11.0
1973-74	11,031	1,523	13.8	49,082	5,202	10.6
1974-75	9,827	1,750	17.8	52,685	5,834	11.1
1975-76	*	*	*	*	*	*
1976-77	14,200	600	4.2	60,561	7,816	12.9
1977-78	---	---	---	56,019	8,630	15.4
1978-79	---	---	---	63,163	11,839	18.7
1979-80	---	---	---	64,615	12,431	19.2
1980-81	---	---	---	61,465	13,738	22.4
1981-82	---	---	---	68,217	16,040	23.5
1982-83	---	---	---	69,142	16,341	23.6

1/ The term "internship" is no longer used to designate graduate training programs.

* Data were not collected for 1975-76.

SOURCE: American Medical Association. *'82/'83 Directory of Residency Training Programs*. Also prior Issues.

American Medical Association. 83rd Annual Report, Medical Education in the United States 1982-1983, in *Journal of the American Medical Association* 250:12,1545,7, September 23/30, 1983.

TABLE 52

ACTIVE FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY MAJOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY AND SPECIALTY GROUP: DECEMBER 31, 1981

Major professional activity	Specialty group				
	Total	General practice	Medical specialties	Surgical specialties	Other specialties
	Number of active female physicians				
All active female physicians 1/	50,894	5,423	20,269	6,399	18,803
Patient care	45,456	5,248	17,583	6,141	16,484
Office-based practice	24,393	3,607	9,352	3,184	8,250
Hospital-based practice:					
Residents, all years	14,853	1,093	6,077	2,574	5,109
Full-time physician staff	6,210	548	2,154	383	3,125
Other non-Patient Care professional activities:					
Medical teaching	1,043	58	489	65	431
Administration	1,340	76	398	48	818
Research	2,563	15	1,688	132	728
Other	492	26	111	13	342
	Percent female of all active physicians				
All active female physicians 1/	11.8	8.9	15.4	5.6	15.1
Patient care	11.7	8.9	15.4	5.6	15.4
Office-based practice	8.5	7.2	11.4	3.7	11.8
Hospital-based practice:					
Residents, all years	23.4	20.6	28.4	14.6	26.9
Full-time physician staff	16.3	15.1	20.7	6.7	17.2
Other non-Patient Care professional activities:					
Medical teaching	14.5	12.0	16.3	5.7	16.7
Administration	10.1	8.7	11.3	3.7	10.8
Research	14.3	11.0	15.2	8.2	14.5
Other	16.3	13.0	20.6	4.9	16.9

1/ Excludes 4,473 inactive female physicians. Also excludes 2,542 female physicians not classified as to status or activity, 1,437 with address unknown, and 643 who are in temporary foreign locations.

SOURCE: American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development. Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1982.

TABLE 53

ACTIVE FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY MAJOR PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY: SELECTED YEARS 1963 THROUGH 1981

Major professional activity	1963	1967	1970	1973	1976	1980	1981
	Number of active female physicians						
All active female physicians 1/	14,957	19,044	21,318	24,354	28,966	44,706	50,894
Patient care	13,621	17,223	18,362	21,544	25,896	39,969	45,456
Office-based practice	8,568	9,338	9,217	10,798	12,581	20,609	24,393
Hospital-based practice:							
Residents, all years	3,085	4,892	5,464	6,830	8,848	13,322	14,853
Full-time physician staff	1,968	2,993	3,681	3,916	4,467	6,038	6,210
Other non-Patient Care professional activities:							
Medical teaching	786	1,042	611	761	844	1,090	1,043
Administration	226	276	915	999	1,077	1,178	1,340
Research	324	503	1,146	742	816	2,077	2,563
Other	--	--	284	308	333	392	492
	Percent of all active physicians						
All active female physicians 1/	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.8	8.3	10.8	11.8
Patient care	5.5	6.3	6.6	7.3	8.1	10.6	11.7
Office-based practice	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.8	7.6	8.5
Hospital-based practice:							
Residents, all years	8.0	10.4	10.7	11.7	14.0	21.5	23.4
Full-time physician staff	6.8	8.0	10.6	11.0	11.5	14.2	16.3
Other non-Patient Care professional activities:							
Medical teaching	9.6	9.3	10.9	12.3	12.2	13.7	14.5
Administration	6.8	6.7	7.5	8.4	9.2	9.6	10.1
Research	10.1	10.9	9.6	8.9	9.6	13.5	14.3
Other	---	---	10.8	11.7	11.5	13.6	16.3

1/ Excludes not only inactive female physicians but also excludes female physicians not classified as to status or activity and with address unknown.

SOURCE: American Medical Association. Theodore, C.N., and Haug, J.N. Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1968.

American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development. Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1982. Also prior issues (formerly titled Physician Distribution and Medical Licensure in the U.S.).

TABLE 54

ACTIVE FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL FEMALE PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SPECIALTY: SELECTED YEARS 1963 THROUGH 1981

Specialty	1963	1970	1976	1980	1981
	Number of active physicians				
All active female physicians 1/	14,957	21,318	28,966	44,706	50,894
General practice	3,103	2,486	3,164	4,677	5,423
Medical specialties, total	4,560	7,101	10,884	17,872	20,269
Allergy	71	117	127	116	120
Cardiovascular diseases	48	187	182	327	364
Dermatology	194	278	401	628	726
Gastroenterology	8	46	46	118	140
Internal medicine	1,513	2,383	4,482	8,130	9,456
Pediatrics 2/	2,605	3,907	5,486	8,314	9,217
Pulmonary diseases	121	183	160	239	246
Surgical specialties, total	1,482	2,129	3,362	5,561	6,399
General surgery	187	311	757	1,150	1,336
Obstetrics/gynecology	913	1,337	1,897	3,243	3,717
Ophthalmology	239	307	436	657	751
Orthopedic surgery	39	46	69	144	177
Otolaryngology	55	52	80	141	161
Plastic surgery	28	40	68	120	132
Other 3/	21	36	55	106	125
Other specialties, total	5,812	9,602	11,556	16,596	18,803
Anesthesiology	1,017	1,516	1,836	2,388	2,650
General preventive medicine	117	100	106	109	137
Neurology	109	215	382	580	648
Occupational medicine	64	86	80	118	170
Pathology 4/	683	1,282	1,748	2,241	2,551
Physical medicine/rehabilitation	115	241	330	515	623
Psychiatry 5/	1,939	2,942	4,042	5,257	5,910
Public health	289	564	535	170	442
Radiology 6/	329	673	1,095	1,742	1,969
Other and unspecified	1,150	1,983	1,402	3,176	3,703
	Percent female of all active physicians				
All active female physicians 1/	5.7	6.9	8.3	10.8	11.8
General practice	4.2	4.3	5.7	7.8	8.9
Medical specialties, total	8.1	9.2	11.0	14.2	15.4
Allergy	8.5	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.9
Cardiovascular diseases	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.5
Dermatology	5.9	6.9	8.3	[illegible]	12.5
Gastroenterology	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.9	3.1
Internal medicine	4.4	5.7	7.7	11.4	12.6
Pediatrics 2/	19.3	20.8	23.3	28.2	30.0
Pulmonary diseases	9.8	7.9	7.1	6.4	6.2
Surgical specialties, total	2.1	2.5	3.4	5.0	5.6
General surgery	0.7	1.0	2.3	3.4	3.9
Obstetrics/gynecology	5.8	7.1	8.5	12.3	13.7
Ophthalmology	3.0	3.1	3.8	5.1	5.7
Orthopedic surgery	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2
Otolaryngology	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.5
Plastic surgery	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.0	4.1
Other 3/	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8
Other specialties, total	9.5	10.7	12.2	14.0	15.1
Anesthesiology	13.3	14.0	13.9	15.0	15.7
General preventive medicine	14.1	12.4	13.1	13.5	16.9
Neurology	6.0	7.0	8.6	10.2	10.4
Occupational medicine	3.5	3.2	3.4	5.0	6.5
Pathology 4/	9.3	12.2	14.4	16.4	18.1
Physical medicine/rehabilitation	12.3	16.3	19.2	24.0	26.5
Psychiatry 5/	11.7	12.7	14.9	17.1	18.6
Public health	16.3	18.6	20.6	20.3	20.9
Radiology 6/	3.8	5.0	6.5	8.6	9.3
Other and unspecified	8.4	9.6	10.1	13.0	14.1

1/ Excludes inactive female physicians. Also excludes female physicians not classified as to status or activity and with address unknown.
2/ Includes pediatric allergy and pediatric cardiology.
3/ Consists of neurological, colon and rectal, thoracic, and urological surgery.
4/ Includes forensic pathology.
5/ Includes child psychiatry.
6/ Includes both diagnostic and therapeutic radiology.

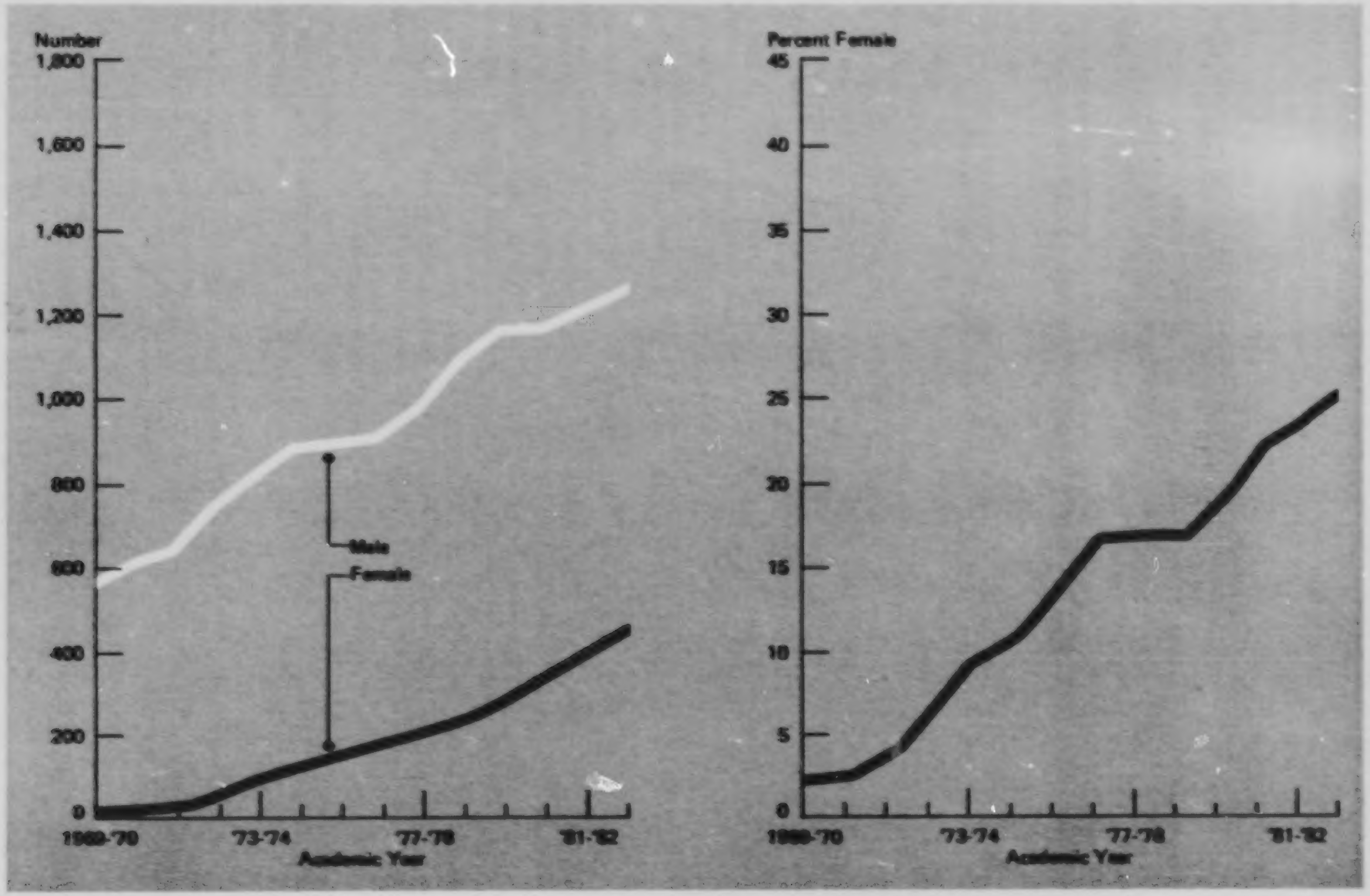
SOURCE: American Medical Association. Theodore, C.N., and Haug, J.N. Selected Characteristics of the Physician Population, 1968.
Pennell, M.Y., and Renshaw, J.E. "Distribution of Women Physicians - 1970," in Woman Physician 27:197-199, April 1972.
American Medical Association, Center for Health Services Research and Development. Physician Characteristics and Distribution in the U.S., 1982. Also prior annual issues.

Osteopathic Medicine

Data on students and practitioners of osteopathy are generally unavailable prior to 1968. Since 1968, first-year enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine has increased more than three-fold. Between academic years 1968-69 and 1982-83, female first-year enrollment in osteopathic medicine increased 20-fold -- from 21 students to 428 students (figure 16 and table 55).

FIGURE 16

Number and Percent First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Osteopathic Medicine in the United States, by Sex: 1969-70 Through 1982-83



Women have increased their proportion of the entering class in schools of osteopathic medicine from 2.4 percent in academic year 1969-70 to 25.4 percent in academic year 1982-83. Female first year enrollment in schools of allopathic medicine increased from 9.1 percent to 31.7 for the same time period -- approximately the same percentage increase for both curricula. During academic year 1982-83, total enrollment in schools of osteopathic medicine reached 5,822. Female enrollees comprised 22.6 percent of the students (tables 56, 57).

In the 15 schools of osteopathic medicine, the range for females as a proportion of the total enrollment was from 15.0 to 25.3 for academic year 1982-83. The allopathic medical schools exhibit much lower and much higher proportions of female students (tables 57, 50).

During academic year 1981-82, 1,017 students graduated from schools of osteopathic medicine. Women comprised 18.3 percent of these graduates, and the proportion of female graduates has steadily increased from 1.9 percent in academic year 1968-69.

TABLE 55

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968-69	521	500	21
1969-70	577	563	14
1970-71	623	606	17
1971-72	670	641	29
1972-73	810	754	56
1973-74	884	801	83
1974-75	974	868	106
1975-76	1,002	862	140
1976-77	1,088	909	179
1977-78	1,163	971	192
1978-79	1,322	1,100	222
1979-80	1,426	1,161	265
1980-81	1,496	1,167	329
1981-82	1,582	1,204	378
1982-83	1,682	1,254	428
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	96.0	4.0
1969-70	100.0	97.6	2.4
1970-71	100.0	97.3	2.7
1971-72	100.0	95.7	4.3
1972-73	100.0	93.1	6.9
1973-74	100.0	90.6	9.4
1974-75	100.0	89.1	10.9
1975-76	100.0	86.0	14.0
1976-77	100.0	83.5	16.5
1977-78	100.0	83.5	16.5
1978-79	100.0	83.2	16.8
1979-80	100.0	81.4	18.6
1980-81	100.0	78.0	22.0
1981-82	100.0	76.1	23.9
1982-83	100.0	74.6	25.4

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. *Annual Statistical Report - 1983.*

TABLE 56

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1968-69	427	419	8
1969-70	432	420	12
1970-71	472	461	11
1971-72	485	467	18
1972-73	649	631	18
1973-74	594	577	17
1974-75	702	658	44
1975-76	809	751	58
1976-77	908	824	84
1977-78	971	903	68
1978-79	1,004	841	163
1979-80	1,059	867	192
1980-81	1,151	949	202
1981-82	1,017	831	186
1982-83	1,317	--	--
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	98.1	1.9
1969-70	100.0	97.2	2.8
1970-71	100.0	97.7	2.3
1971-72	100.0	96.3	3.7
1972-73	100.0	97.2	2.8
1973-74	100.0	97.1	2.9
1974-75	100.0	93.7	6.3
1975-76	100.0	92.8	7.2
1976-77	100.0	90.7	9.3
1977-78	100.0	93.0	7.0
1978-79	100.0	83.8	16.2
1979-80	100.0	91.9	18.1
1980-81	100.0	82.4	17.6
1981-82	100.0	81.7	18.3
1982-83	100.0	--	--

-- Data not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Annual Statistical Report - 1983.

TABLE 57

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Total	5,822	4,505	1,317	22.6
CALIFORNIA				
College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific	288	222	66	22.9
FLORIDA				
Southeastern College of Osteopathic Medicine	100	79	21	21.0
ILLINOIS				
Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine	395	303	92	23.3
IOWA				
College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	722	568	154	21.3
MAINE				
University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine	261	201	60	23.0
MICHIGAN				
Michigan State University College of Osteopathic Medicine	394	255	139	35.3
MISSOURI				
Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine	622	518	104	16.7
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine	526	447	79	15.0
NEW JERSEY				
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey -- School of Osteopathic Medicine	169	131	38	22.5
NEW YORK				
New York College of Osteopathic Medicine of New York Institute of Technology	363	279	84	23.1
OHIO				
Ohio University College of Osteopathic Medicine	299	242	57	19.1
OKLAHOMA				
The Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery	260	183	77	29.6
PENNSYLVANIA				
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine	833	636	197	23.6
TEXAS				
Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine	363	262	101	27.8
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine	227	179	48	21.1

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine. Unpublished data.

Dentistry

Few women entered the dental profession in the first half of the twentieth century; in the past two decades women have entered dentistry at a slower rate than they entered medicine. One report from the U.S. Department of Labor estimated that 3 percent of the dentists in the country were female in 1920 compared to 3.5 percent in 1970. For selected academic years 1970-71, 1975-76, 1980-81, and 1983-84, women made up 11.1 23.8, 28.9, and 33.0 percent of first-year enrollment in U.S. medical schools; they made up 2.1, 12.3, 19.8, and 24.9 percent of the first-year enrollment in U.S. dental schools. Male-female ratios differ widely among the ethnic groups according to unpublished data from the American Dental Association.

Applicants and entrants indicate the changed climate that developed in the 1970s for female dental students. In 1970 there were 746 female applicants and 94 women in the first-year class. By 1978 there were 9,724 female applicants and 1,000 women in the first-year class.

Between 1970-71 and 1980-81, women enrolled in dental school increased from 231 to 3,879 and from one to 17 percent of total enrollments.

Trends in applicants by sex

Since 1975-76 the number of applications submitted by men for admission to schools of dentistry has decreased by 65.7 percent from 85,001 to 29,136. The number of applications submitted by women during this time has increased by 17.4 percent. For academic year 1983-84, 23.2 percent of applicants were female. This compares to 8.1 percent in 1975-76 and 0.8 percent in 1968-69 when there were only 400 female applicants (table 58).

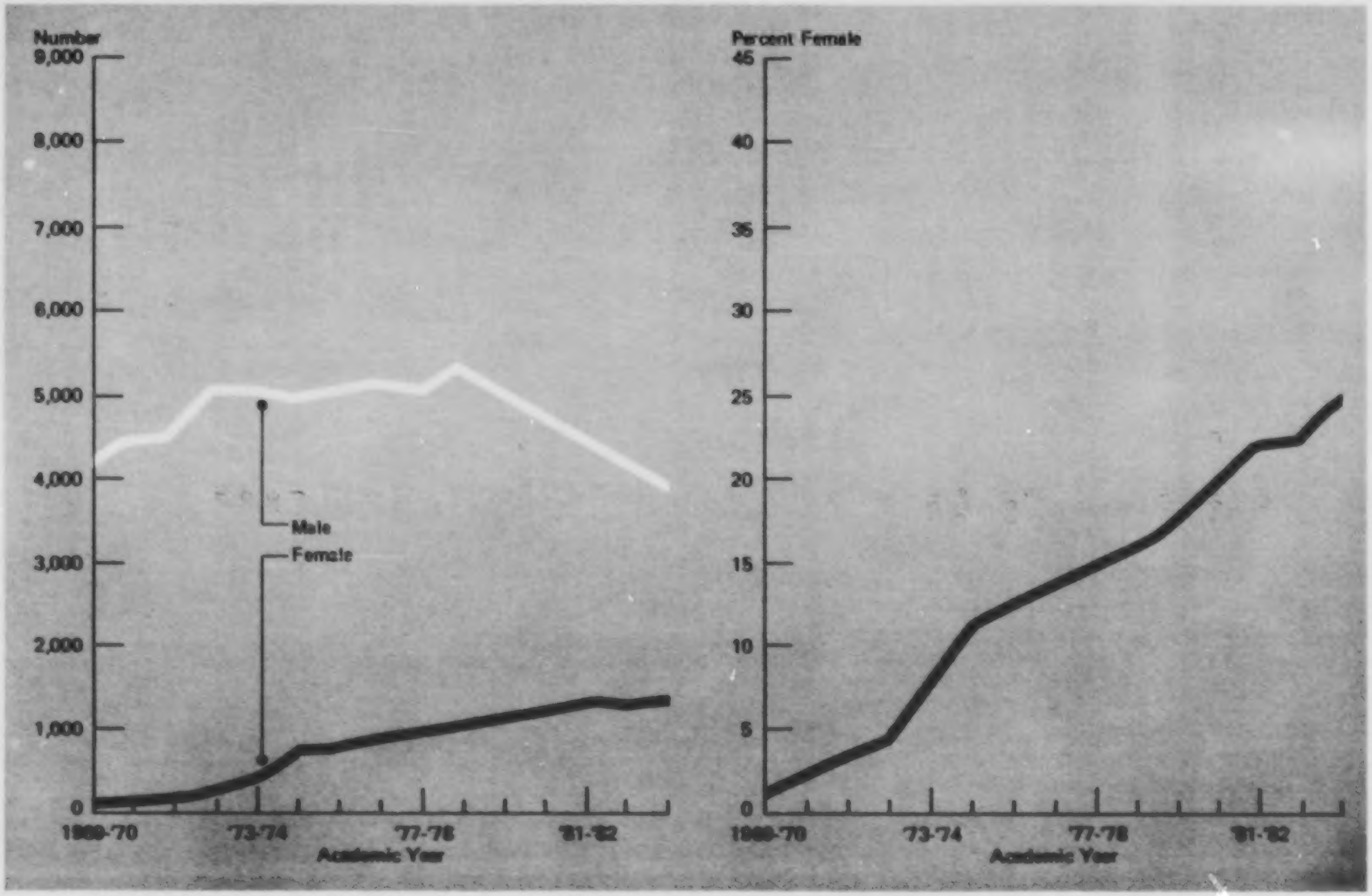
Trends in first-year enrollment

Total first-year enrollment in 1983-84 was 25.6 percent higher than in 1968-69. Female first-year enrollment increased from 46 to 1,313 students in that time.

This increase has continued even though the total number of first-year students has been dropping since 1978-79. There were 5,301 male students in 1978-79 but only 3,961 in 1983-84; female first-year students increased from 1,000 to 1,313 during that same period (figure 17 and table 59).

FIGURE 17

Number and Percent First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Dentistry in the United States, by Sex: 1969-70 Through 1983-84



Trends in graduations

During 1982-83, 5,756 students graduated from schools of dentistry, and women comprised 17.4 percent of these graduates. The proportion of female graduates has steadily increased from 1.0 percent in academic year 1971-72. Thirteen dental schools had fewer than ten percent female graduates and 14 schools had more than 20 percent (tables 60, 61).

TABLE 58

APPLICATIONS TO SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY
IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX:
ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of applications		
1968-69	47,487	47,087	400
1969-70	56,939	56,446	493
1970-71	56,585	55,839	746
1971-72	61,385	59,985	1,400
1972-73	82,068	79,721	2,347
1973-74 1/	53,965	51,694	2,271
1974-75	84,677	78,913	5,764
1975-76	92,508	85,001	7,507
1976-77	86,081	75,908	10,173
1977-78	81,765	71,697	10,074
1978-79	66,585	56,861	9,724
1979-80	58,715	46,818	9,436
1980-81	52,218	42,663	9,555
1981-82	46,894	37,489	9,405
1982-83	41,466	32,431	9,035
1983-84	37,949	29,136	8,813
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	99.2	0.8
1969-70	100.0	99.1	0.9
1970-71	100.0	98.7	1.3
1971-72	100.0	97.7	2.3
1972-73	100.0	97.1	2.9
1973-74 1/	100.0	95.8	4.2
1974-75	100.0	93.2	6.8
1975-76	100.0	91.9	8.1
1976-77	100.0	88.2	11.8
1977-78	100.0	87.7	12.3
1978-79	100.0	85.4	14.6
1979-80	100.0	83.9	16.1
1980-81	100.0	81.7	18.3
1981-82	100.0	79.9	20.1
1982-83	100.0	78.2	21.8
1983-84	100.0	76.8	23.2

1/ In 1973-74 a definition of "application" different from that of other years was used. While the total number of applications was affected, this had no effect on the male/female ratio.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84. Also prior annual reports.

American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Trend Analysis, 1983/84.

TABLE 59

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968-69	4,203	4,157	46
1969-70	4,355	4,299	56
1970-71	4,565	4,471	94
1971-72	4,745	4,598	147
1972-73	5,337	5,113	224
1973-74	5,445	5,054	391
1974-75	5,617	4,986	631
1975-76	5,763	5,056	707
1976-77	5,935	5,133	802
1977-78	5,954	5,074	880
1978-79	6,301	5,301	1,000
1979-80	6,132	5,056	1,076
1980-81	6,030	4,836	1,194
1981-82	5,855	4,587	1,268
1982-83	5,498	4,275	1,223
1983-84	5,274	3,961	1,313
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	98.9	1.1
1969-70	100.0	98.7	1.3
1970-71	100.0	97.9	2.1
1971-72	100.0	96.9	3.1
1972-73	100.0	95.8	4.2
1973-74	100.0	92.8	7.2
1974-75	100.0	88.8	11.2
1975-76	100.0	87.7	12.3
1976-77	100.0	86.5	13.5
1977-78	100.0	85.2	14.8
1978-79	100.0	84.1	15.9
1979-80	100.0	82.5	17.5
1980-81	100.0	80.2	19.8
1981-82	100.0	78.3	21.7
1982-83	100.0	77.8	22.2
1983-84	100.0	75.1	24.9

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84. Also prior annual reports.

Trend Analysis; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Education, for 1974-75 and for 1982-83.

TABLE 60

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1971-72 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1971-72	3,961	3,921	40
1972-73	4,230	4,166	64
1973-74	4,515	4,423	92
1974-75	4,969	4,813	156
1975-76	5,336	5,088	248
1976-77	5,177	4,808	369
1977-78	5,324	4,684	595
1978-79	5,424	4,790	634
1979-80	5,256	4,541	715
1980-81	5,550	4,725	825
1981-82 1/	5,371	4,533	838
1982-83 2/	5,687	4,698	989
	Percent		
1971-72	100.0	99.0	1.0
1972-73	100.0	98.5	1.5
1973-74	100.0	98.0	2.0
1974-75	100.0	96.9	3.1
1975-76	100.0	95.4	4.6
1976-77	100.0	92.9	7.1
1977-78	100.0	88.8	11.2
1978-79	100.0	88.3	11.7
1979-80	100.0	86.4	13.6
1980-81	100.0	85.1	14.9
1981-82 1/	100.0	84.4	15.6
1982-83 2/	100.0	82.6	17.4

1/ Data for 1981-82 excludes the 7 graduates of Baylor College of Dentistry.

2/ Excludes 69 graduates for whom the information was not available.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Annual Report on Dental Education, 1983-84. Also prior annual reports.

TABLE 61

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: 1982

Dental school	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
All schools 1/	5,371	4,533	838	15.6
ALABAMA				
University of Alabama	72	64	8	11.1
CALIFORNIA				
University of California Los Angeles	111	85	26	23.4
University of California, San Francisco	104	84	20	19.2
Loma Linda University	73	63	10	13.7
University of the Pacific	134	106	28	20.9
University of Southern California	137	117	20	14.6
COLORADO				
University of Colorado	29	22	7	24.1
CONNECTICUT				
University of Connecticut	44	34	10	22.7
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Georgetown University	142	124	18	12.7
Howard University	105	79	26	24.8
FLORIDA				
University of Florida	64	50	14	21.9
GEORGIA				
Emory University	91	82	9	9.9
Medical College of Georgia	56	52	4	7.1
ILLINOIS				
University of Illinois	149	128	21	14.1
Loyola University	137	119	18	13.1
Northwestern University	96	82	14	14.6
Southern Illinois University	50	45	5	10.0
INDIANA				
Indiana University	133	118	15	11.3
IOWA				
University of Iowa	85	70	15	17.6
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	53	36	17	32.1
University of Louisville	78	65	13	16.7
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State University	81	69	12	14.8
MARYLAND				
University of Maryland	125	103	22	17.6
MASSACHUSETTS				
Boston University	36	25	11	30.6
Harvard School of Dental Medicine	20	11	9	45.0
Tufts University	164	132	32	19.5
MICHIGAN				
University of Detroit	82	76	6	7.3
University of Michigan	142	114	28	19.7
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	144	116	28	19.4
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi	31	27	4	12.9
MISSOURI				
University of Missouri, Kansas City	156	138	18	11.5
Washington University	81	73	8	9.9

TABLE 61 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF DENTISTRY IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: 1982

Dental school	Both sexes		Male	Female	Percent female
NEBRASKA					
Creighton University	77		67	10	13.0
University of Nebraska	63		56	7	11.1
NEW JERSEY					
Fairleigh Dickinson University	77		71	6	7.8
New Jersey Dental School	84		73	11	13.1
NEW YORK					
Columbia University	54		44	10	18.5
New York University	227		211	16	7.0
State University of New York, Buffalo	86		74	12	14.0
State University of New York, Stony Brook	25		24	1	4.0
NORTH CAROLINA					
University of North Carolina	73		61	12	16.4
OHIO					
Case Western Reserve University	92		68	24	26.1
Ohio State University	8	2/	8	0	0.0
OKLAHOMA					
University of Oklahoma	62		59	3	4.8
Oral Roberts University	19		17	2	10.5
OREGON					
University of Oregon	79		70	9	11.4
PENNSYLVANIA					
University of Pennsylvania	156		125	31	19.9
University of Pittsburgh	113		90	23	20.4
Temple University	137		122	15	10.9
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Medical University of South Carolina	49		45	4	8.2
TENNESSEE					
Meharry Medical College	50		36	14	28.0
University of Tennessee	148		138	10	6.8
TEXAS					
Baylor College of Dentistry	7	2/	NA	NA	--
University of Texas, Houston	115		99	16	13.9
University of Texas, San Antonio	128		107	21	16.4
VIRGINIA					
Virginia Commonwealth University	103		80	23	22.3
WASHINGTON					
University of Washington	97		84	13	13.4
WEST VIRGINIA					
West Virginia University	47		41	6	12.8
WISCONSIN					
Marquette University	130		119	11	8.5
PUERTO RICO					
University of Puerto Rico	67		35	32	47.8

1/ Totals exclude the 7 graduates of Baylor College of Dentistry.
2/ No regular graduates this year due to the phasing in of the 4 year curriculum.
NA = Data not available.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education, Annual Report on Dental Education, 1982-83.

Optometry

Trends in first-year enrollment and graduates

First-year enrollment in schools of optometry increased by nearly one-half between academic years 1969-70 and 1982-83. During that time, female first-year enrollment increased from 20 to 328, a 16-fold increase. In 1982-83 females comprised 29.3 percent of the entering class compared to 2.5 percent in 1969-70 and 19.6 percent during academic year 1978-79.

For academic year 1982-83, 14 of the 15 schools of optometry had a higher percentage of entering females than the percentage of females in the total enrollment, signifying a continued increase in the percentage of female enrollment.

The proportion of female graduates has increased steadily from 5.2 percent in 1969-70 to 15.3 percent in 1978-79 to 22.0 percent in 1982-83 (figure 18 and tables 62 through 64).

FIGURE 18

Number and Percent First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Optometry in the United States, by Sex: 1969-70 Through 1982-83

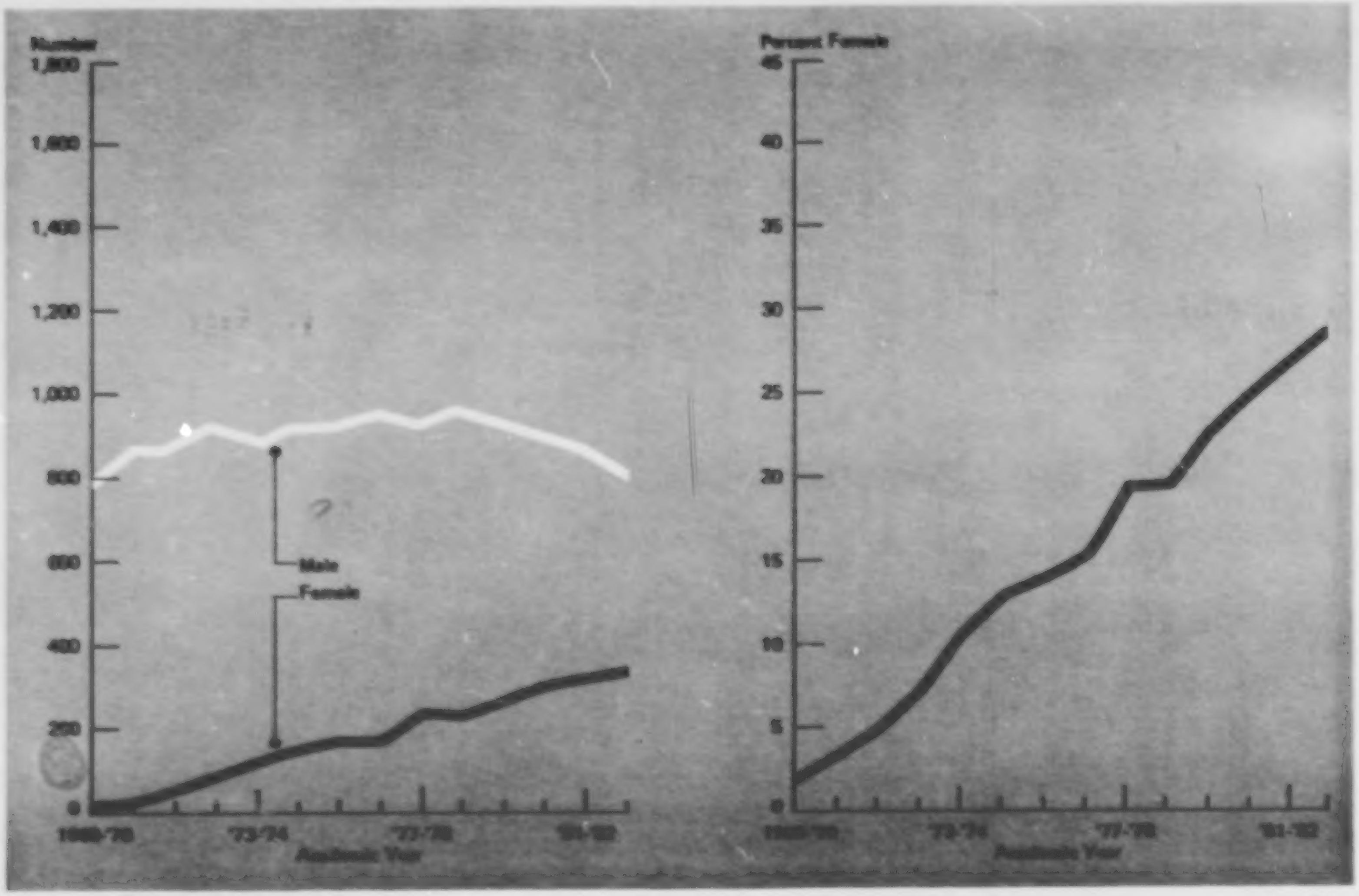


TABLE 62

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes		Male	Female
	Number of students			
1969-70	786		766	20
1970-71	884		851	33
1971-72	906		858	48
1972-73	984		906	78
1973-74	988		876	112
1974-75	1,024		891	133
1975-76	1,057		907	150
1976-77	1,111		939	172
1977-78	1,140		914	226
1978-79	1,181		950	231
1979-80	1,185	1/	914	271
1980-81	1,174	2/	877	297
1981-82	1,162	3/	852	310
1982-83	1,120	4/	792	328
	Percent			
1969-70	100.0		97.5	2.5
1970-71	100.0		96.3	3.7
1971-72	100.0		94.7	5.3
1972-73	100.0		92.1	7.9
1973-74	100.0		88.7	11.3
1974-75	100.0		87.0	13.0
1975-76	100.0		85.8	14.2
1976-77	100.0		84.5	15.5
1977-78	100.0		80.2	19.8
1978-79	100.0		80.4	19.6
1979-80	100.0	1/	77.1	22.9
1980-81	100.0	2/	74.7	25.3
1981-82	100.0	3/	73.3	26.7
1982-83	100.0	4/	70.7	29.3

1/ Excludes 24 students who comprise the initial first-year class in 1979-80 at Northeastern State University in Oklahoma.

2/ Excludes first year enrollment data in 1980-81 for the student bodies at the three new schools of optometry: Inter American University of Puerto Rico (28 students); University of Missouri, St. Louis (33 students); Northeastern State University, Oklahoma (24 students).

3/ Excludes 30 first year students at the Inter American University of Puerto Rico, 30 first year students at the University of Missouri, St. Louis, and 27 first year students at Northeastern State University, Oklahoma.

4/ Excludes 30 first year students at Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Compiled by Health Resources Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, based on data from the American Optometric Association and the Association of Schools and and Colleges of Optometry.

TABLE 63

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1969-70	444	421	23
1970-71	530	518	12
1971-72	684	666	18
1972-73	692	675	17
1973-74	793	759	34
1974-75	809	770	39
1975-76	906	834	72
1976-77	923	820	103
1977-78	978	852	126
1978-79	916	776	140
1979-80	1,073	907	166
1980-81	1,083	912	171
1981-82	1,092	890	202
1982-83	1,120	874	246
	Percent		
1969-70	100.0	94.8	5.2
1970-71	100.0	97.7	2.3
1971-72	100.0	97.4	2.6
1972-73	100.0	97.5	2.5
1973-74	100.0	95.7	4.3
1974-75	100.0	95.2	4.8
1975-76	100.0	92.1	7.9
1976-77	100.0	88.8	11.2
1977-78	100.0	87.1	12.9
1978-79	100.0	84.7	15.3
1979-80	100.0	84.5	15.5
1980-81	100.0	84.2	15.8
1981-82	100.0	81.5	18.5
1982-83	100.0	78.0	22.0

SOURCE: The American Optometric Association and the Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. Unpublished data.

TABLE 64

FIRST-YEAR AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF OPTOMETRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	First-year enrollment				Total enrollment			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
Total	1,120 1/	792	328	29.3	4,561 1/	3,388	1,173	25.7
ALABAMA								
University of Alabama, Birmingham	42	28	14	33.3	154	106	48	31.2
CALIFORNIA								
Southern California College of Optometry	97	66	31	32.0	375	266	109	29.1
University of California, Berkeley	64	38	26	40.6	267	174	93	34.8
ILLINOIS								
Illinois College of Optometry	108	82	26	24.1	537	439	98	18.2
INDIANA								
Indiana University	68	43	25	36.8	269	175	94	34.9
MASSACHUSETTS								
New England College of Optometry	88	67	21	23.9	346	242	104	30.1
MICHIGAN								
Ferris State College	29	23	6	20.7	119	95	24	20.2
MISSOURI								
University of Missouri, St. Louis	30	22	8	26.7	89	67	22	24.7
NEW YORK								
State University of New York, New York	64	34	30	46.9	252	150	102	40.5
OHIO								
Ohio State University	63	45	18	28.6	238	179	59	24.8
OKLAHOMA								
Northeastern State University	25	19	6	24.0	88	74	14	15.9
OREGON								
Pacific University	83	66	17	20.5	334	269	65	19.5
PENNSYLVANIA								
Pennsylvania College of Optometry	146	98	48	32.9	579	429	150	25.9
TENNESSEE								
Southern College of Optometry	115	93	22	19.1	525	446	79	15.0
TEXAS								
University of Houston	98	68	30	30.6	389	277	112	28.8

1/ Excludes data for the student body (88 students) at the Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

SOURCE: Association of Schools and Colleges of Optometry. Unpublished data.

Pharmacy

Female pharmacy student enrollment has gradually but consistently increased since the early 1970s to the present. In the 1969-70 third-to-last year enrollment, female students comprised approximately one in five of the enrollees.

In the 1982-83 academic year, over half (53.2 percent) of the third-to-last year enrollees were females. Furthermore, since 1975-76 the total number of third-to-last year students has been declining, and since the 1977-78 academic year, the absolute number of male pharmacy students has also declined (table 65).

Between the 1976-77 and 1982-83 academic years all minority females, except blacks, increased their actual as well as relative proportion of students enrolling in pharmacy schools. Significant increases among Asian women are very apparent as they grew from 43.4 percent of their race-ethnic group during this period to 63.8 percent.

Commensurate with their steady enrollment gains an increasing number of women are being graduated from pharmacy schools. In the 1969-70 academic year, approximately one-fifth (19 percent) of all pharmacy graduates were women. In the 1981-82 academic year nearly half of all pharmacy graduates were women (table 66).

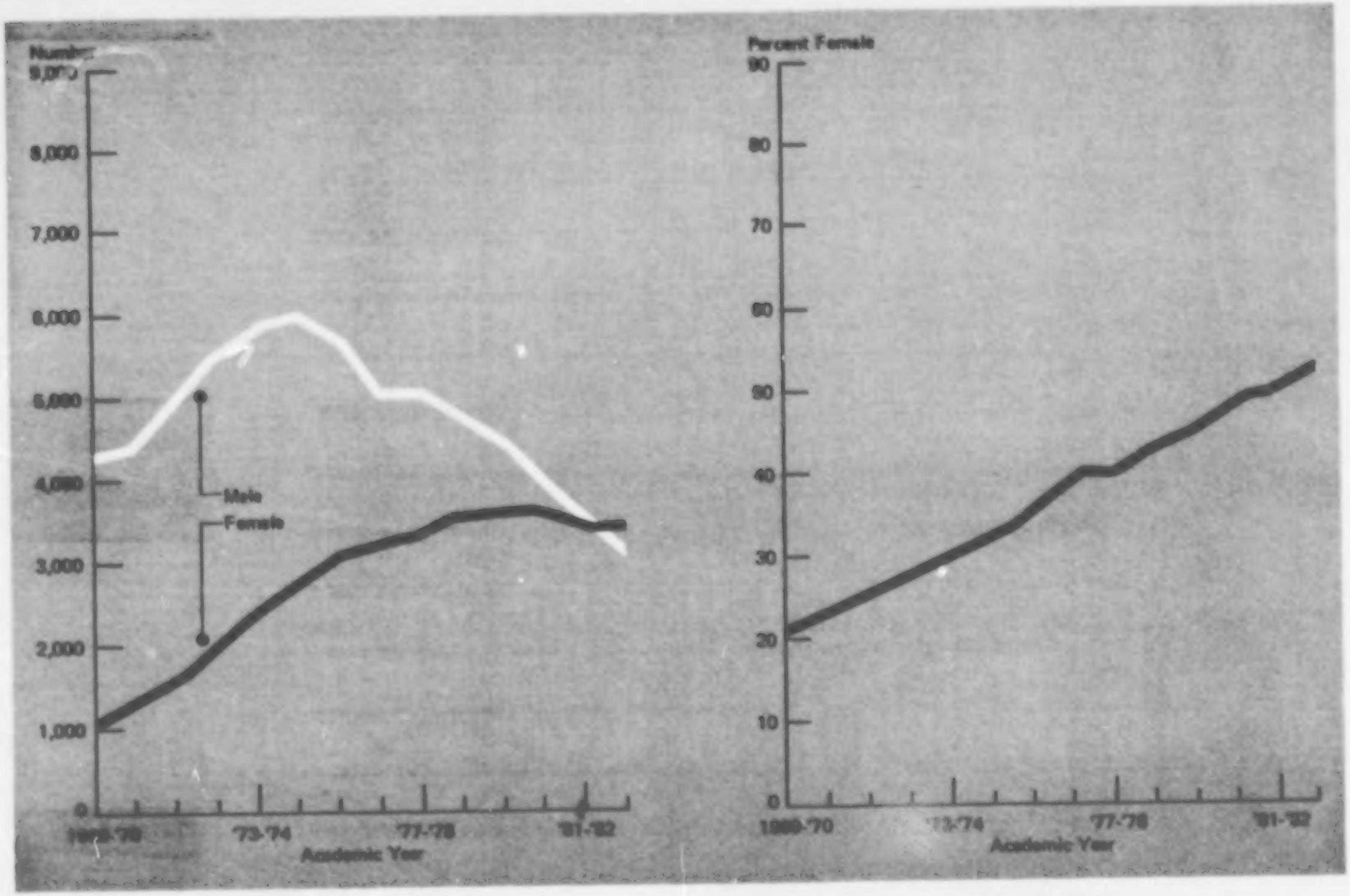
The proportion of female graduates among the 72 schools of pharmacy ranges from a high of 79.8 percent (University of Puerto Rico) to a low of 15.4 percent (Howard University). However, most of the schools are clustered around the overall average of 47 percent (table 67).

Trends in enrollment

Perhaps the most dramatic change in the proportions of males/females entering a health profession is in schools of pharmacy (figure 19). In academic year 1981-82, third-to-last year female enrollment in schools of pharmacy nearly equaled that of males (48.4 percent to 51.6 percent) and surpassed them in the 1982-83 academic year. This trend began in 1974-75 and continues to grow (figure 19; table 65).

FIGURE 19

Number and Percent Third-to-Last-Year Enrollment in Schools of Pharmacy in the United States, by Sex: 1969-70 Through 1982-83



Increasing female enrollment is occurring at the same time as a gradual decline in total third-to-last year enrollment. In the 1974-75 year total third-to-last year students was 8,734 (the highest pharmacy enrollment); decreased to 7,551 enrollment in the 1980-81. All of the decrease can be attributed to declining male enrollment. (table 65).

Trends in Graduates

Beginning in academic year 1976-77 the total number of graduates from schools of pharmacy has declined. Male graduates declined by 1,729 from 1976-77 to 1981-82. During the same period female graduates increased by 577. The proportion of male graduates decreased from 81.0 percent in 1969-70 to 53 percent in 1981-82. The increased enrollment of women is a general phenomenon. Of the 72 schools of pharmacy three had fewer than one-third females in its 1981-82 graduating class (tables 66, 67).

TABLE 65

THIRD-LAST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX; ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1982-83 [1]

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1969-70	5,428	4,248	1,180
1970-71	5,694	4,345	1,349
1971-72	6,532	4,849	1,683
1972-73	7,546	5,452	2,094
1973-74	8,342	5,834	2,508
1974-75	8,734	5,910	2,824
1975-76	8,710	5,601	3,109
1976-77	8,208	4,969	3,239
1977-78	8,461	5,035	3,426
1978-79	8,321	4,694	3,627
1979-80	8,035	4,398	3,637
1980-81	7,551	3,896	3,655
1981-82	6,899	3,441	3,458
1982-83	6,574	3,078	3,496
	Percent		
1969-70	100.0	78.3	21.7
1970-71	100.0	76.3	23.7
1971-72	100.0	74.2	25.8
1972-73	100.0	72.3	27.7
1973-74	100.0	69.9	30.1
1974-75	100.0	67.7	32.3
1975-76	100.0	64.3	35.7
1976-77	100.0	60.5	39.5
1977-78	100.0	59.5	40.5
1978-79	100.0	56.4	43.6
1979-80	100.0	54.7	45.3
1980-81	100.0	51.6	48.4
1981-82	100.0	49.9	50.1
1982-83	100.0	46.8	53.2

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. *Enrollment Report on Professional Degree Programs in Pharmacy, Fall 1983.*

[1] These students comprise those in the first year of the three years of professional pharmacy education, excluding any students in pre-pharmacy years.

TABLE 66

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1969-70 THROUGH 1981-82 1/

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1969-70	4,758	3,856	902
1970-71	4,747	3,749	998
1971-72	4,858	3,713	1,145
1972-73	5,184	3,858	1,326
1973-74	5,957	4,309	1,648
1974-75	6,712	4,825	1,887
1975-76	7,757	5,352	2,405
1976-77	8,011	5,363	2,648
1977-78	7,785	4,961	2,824
1978-79	7,556	4,538	3,018
1979-80 2/	7,278	4,331	2,947
1980-81	7,362	4,029	3,333
1981-82	6,859	3,634	3,225
	Percent		
1969-70	100.0	81.0	19.0
1970-71	100.0	79.0	21.0
1971-72	100.0	76.4	23.6
1972-73	100.0	74.4	25.6
1973-74	100.0	72.3	27.7
1974-75	100.0	71.9	28.1
1975-76	100.0	69.0	31.0
1976-77	100.0	66.9	33.1
1977-78	100.0	63.7	36.3
1978-79	100.0	60.1	39.9
1979-80 2/	100.0	59.5	40.5
1980-81	100.0	54.7	45.3
1981-82	100.0	53.0	47.0

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. *Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1981-82.* Also prior reports.

1/ Data for all academic years except two includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate. Data for 1969-70 and 1971-72 differ in that, respectively, 40 and 70 recipients of doctorates of pharmacy held prior bachelor degrees in pharmacy.

2/ Excludes the University of Southern California because it provided no data on its approximately 125 graduates.

TABLE 67

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
All Schools	6,859	3,634	3,225	47.0
ALABAMA				
Auburn University	96	38	58	60.4
Samford University	62	40	22	35.5
ARIZONA				
University of Arizona	47	20	27	57.4
ARKANSAS				
University of Arkansas	59	35	24	40.7
CALIFORNIA				
University of California, San Francisco	93	44	49	52.7
University of the Pacific	122	72	50	41.0
University of Southern California	139	78	61	43.9
COLORADO				
University of Colorado	66	36	30	45.5
CONNECTICUT				
University of Connecticut	87	50	37	42.5
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
Howard University	13	11	2	15.4
FLORIDA				
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University	45	18	27	60.0
University of Florida	99	56	43	43.4
GEORGIA				
University of Georgia	149	89	60	40.3
Mercer University	107	64	43	40.2
IDAHO				
Idaho State University	54	39	15	27.8
ILLINOIS				
University of Illinois	179	95	84	46.9
INDIANA				
Butler University	80	31	49	61.3
Purdue University	148	69	79	53.4
IOWA				
Drake University	75	35	40	53.3
University of Iowa	71	37	34	47.9
KANSAS				
University of Kansas	79	40	39	49.4
KENTUCKY				
University of Kentucky	91	41	50	54.9
LOUISIANA				
Northeast Lousiana University	113	69	44	38.9
Xavier University of Lousiana	57	28	29	50.9
MARYLAND				
University of Maryland	90	43	47	52.2

TABLE 67 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES,
BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
MASSACHUSETTS				
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	278	161	117	42.1
Northeastern University	113	71	42	37.2
MICHIGAN				
Ferris State College	124	71	53	42.7
University of Michigan	65	29	36	55.4
Wayne State University	90	52	38	42.2
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	94	47	47	50.0
MISSISSIPPI				
University of Mississippi	84	45	39	46.4
MISSOURI				
St. Louis College of Pharmacy	152	85	67	44.1
University of Missouri, Kansas City	73	39	34	46.6
MONTANA				
University of Montana	30	14	16	53.3
NEBRASKA				
Creighton University	62	33	29	46.8
University of Nebraska	61	32	29	47.5
NEW JERSEY				
Rutgers University	134	61	73	54.5
NEW MEXICO				
University of New Mexico	56	36	20	35.7
NEW YORK				
Albany College of Pharmacy	107	47	60	56.1
Arnold and Marie Schwartz College of Pharmacy	159	103	56	35.2
St. John's University	217	135	82	37.8
State University of New York, Buffalo	88	48	40	45.5
NORTH CAROLINA				
University of North Carolina	160	75	85	53.1
NORTH DAKOTA				
North Dakota State University	57	31	26	45.6
OHIO				
University of Cincinnati	62	41	21	33.9
Ohio Northern University	160	79	81	50.6
Ohio State University	105	52	53	50.5
University of Toledo	78	42	36	46.2
OKLAHOMA				
University of Oklahoma	60	39	21	35.0
Southwestern Oklahoma State University	102	44	58	56.9

TABLE 67 - Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1981-82 1/

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent female
OREGON				
Oregon State University	93	55	38	40.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
Duquesne University	128	58	70	54.7
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy	172	95	77	44.8
University of Pittsburgh	83	44	39	47.0
Temple University	132	86	46	34.8
RHODE ISLAND				
University of Rhode Island	76	46	30	39.5
SOUTH CAROLINA				
Medical University of South Carolina	53	21	32	60.4
University of South Carolina	68	35	33	48.5
SOUTH DAKOTA				
South Dakota State University	26	13	13	50.0
TENNESSEE				
University of Tennessee	97	42	55	56.7
TEXAS				
University of Houston	117	62	55	47.0
University of Texas, Austin	155	60	95	61.3
Texas Southern University	53	35	18	34.0
UTAH				
University of Utah	46	36	10	21.7
VIRGINIA				
Virginia Commonwealth University	85	38	47	55.3
WASHINGTON				
University of Washington	64	32	32	50.0
Washington State University	48	22	26	54.2
WEST VIRGINIA				
West Virginia University	66	26	40	60.6
WISCONSIN				
University of Wisconsin, Madison	145	88	57	39.3
WYOMING				
University of Wyoming	41	26	15	36.6
PUERTO RICO				
University of Puerto Rico	119	24	95	79.8

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy. Degrees Conferred by Schools and Colleges of Pharmacy for the Academic Year 1981-82.

1/ Includes only recipients of their first degree in pharmacy, whether baccalaureate or doctorate.

Podiatry

Trends in total enrollment

Total enrollment in the schools of podiatry increased from 1,147 in academic year 1971-72 to 2,608 in 1982-83. Female enrollment increased from 1.4 percent (16 students) to 16.4 percent (428 students).

Increasing female enrollment in podiatric education has generally lagged behind the proportional increases for other professions by a few years and by several percentage points.

At the newest school, the ratio of males to females is about 2:1. At the other schools, the ratios still range from 5:1 to 8:1 (figure 20 and tables 68,69).

FIGURE 20

Number and Percent Total Enrollment in Schools of Podiatry in the United States, by Sex: 1970-71 Through 1982-83

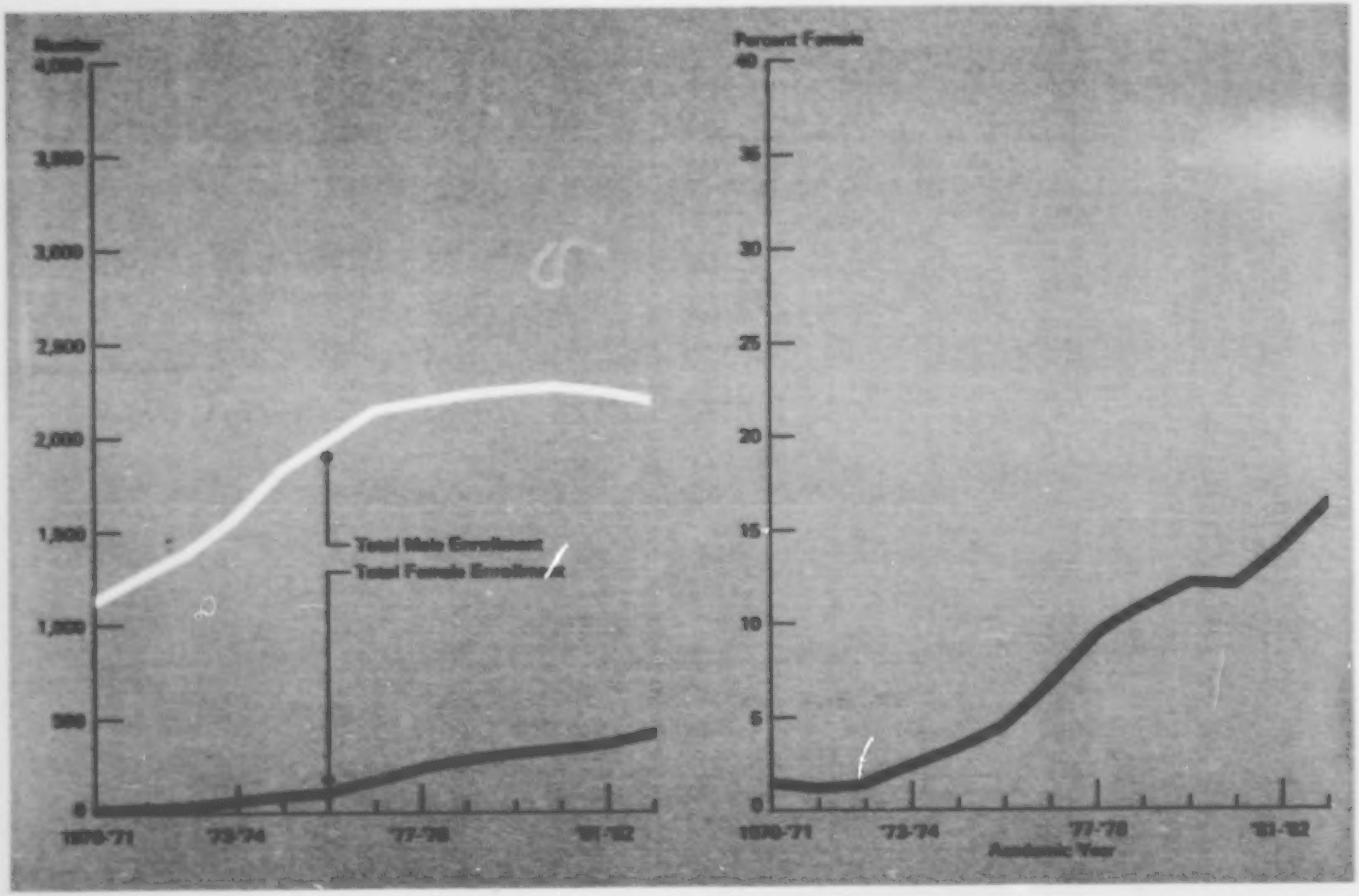


TABLE 68

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1982-83

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1970-71	1,147	1,131	16
1971-72	1,268	1,253	15
1972-73	1,401	1,381	20
1973-74	1,623	1,583	40
1974-75	1,868	1,809	59
1975-76	2,085	1,995	100
1976-77	2,295	2,138	157
1977-78	2,388	2,165	223
1978-79	2,498	2,230	268
1979-80	2,531	2,226	305
1980-81	2,577	2,271	306
1981-82	2,584	2,223	361
1982-83	2,608	2,180	428
	Percent		
1970-71	100.0	98.6	1.4
1971-72	100.0	98.8	1.2
1972-73	100.0	98.6	1.4
1973-74	100.0	97.5	2.5
1974-75	100.0	96.8	3.2
1975-76	100.0	95.2	4.8
1976-77	100.0	93.2	6.8
1977-78	100.0	90.7	9.3
1978-79	100.0	89.3	10.7
1979-80	100.0	87.9	12.1
1980-81	100.0	88.1	11.9
1981-82	100.0	86.0	14.0
1982-83	100.0	83.6	16.4

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine. Unpublished data.

TABLE 69

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PODIATRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent Female
Total	2,608	2,180	428	16.4
CALIFORNIA				
California College of Podiatric Medicine	419	346	73	17.4
ILLINOIS				
Dr. William M. Scholl College of Podiatric Medicine	572	498	74	12.9
IOWA				
College of Podiatric Medicine and Surgery, University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences	38	26	12	31.6
NEW YORK				
New York College of Podiatric Medicine	507	406	101	19.9
OHIO				
Ohio College of Podiatric Medicine	596	525	71	11.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
Pennsylvania College of Podiatric Medicine	476	379	97	20.4

SOURCE: American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine. Unpublished data.

Veterinary Medicine

Trends in first-year enrollment

First-year enrollment in schools of veterinary medicine increased by 74.8 percent between academic years 1968-69 and 1983-84. Female first-year enrollment increased from nine percent of the total to almost one-half. In 1968-69 there were 120 female first-year students and in 1983-84 there were 1,127. The number of male first-year veterinary students dropped slightly from 1,207 to 1,193 in that 15 year period.

Graduates

During the academic year 1982-83, 40.8 percent of the 2,019 students graduating in veterinary medicine were women. The range of proportion of women graduates from all veterinary schools was between 26.7 and 49.3 percent (figure 21 and tables 70 through 72).

FIGURE 21

First-Year Enrollment in Schools of Veterinary Medicine in the United States, by Sex:
1970-71 Through 1983-84

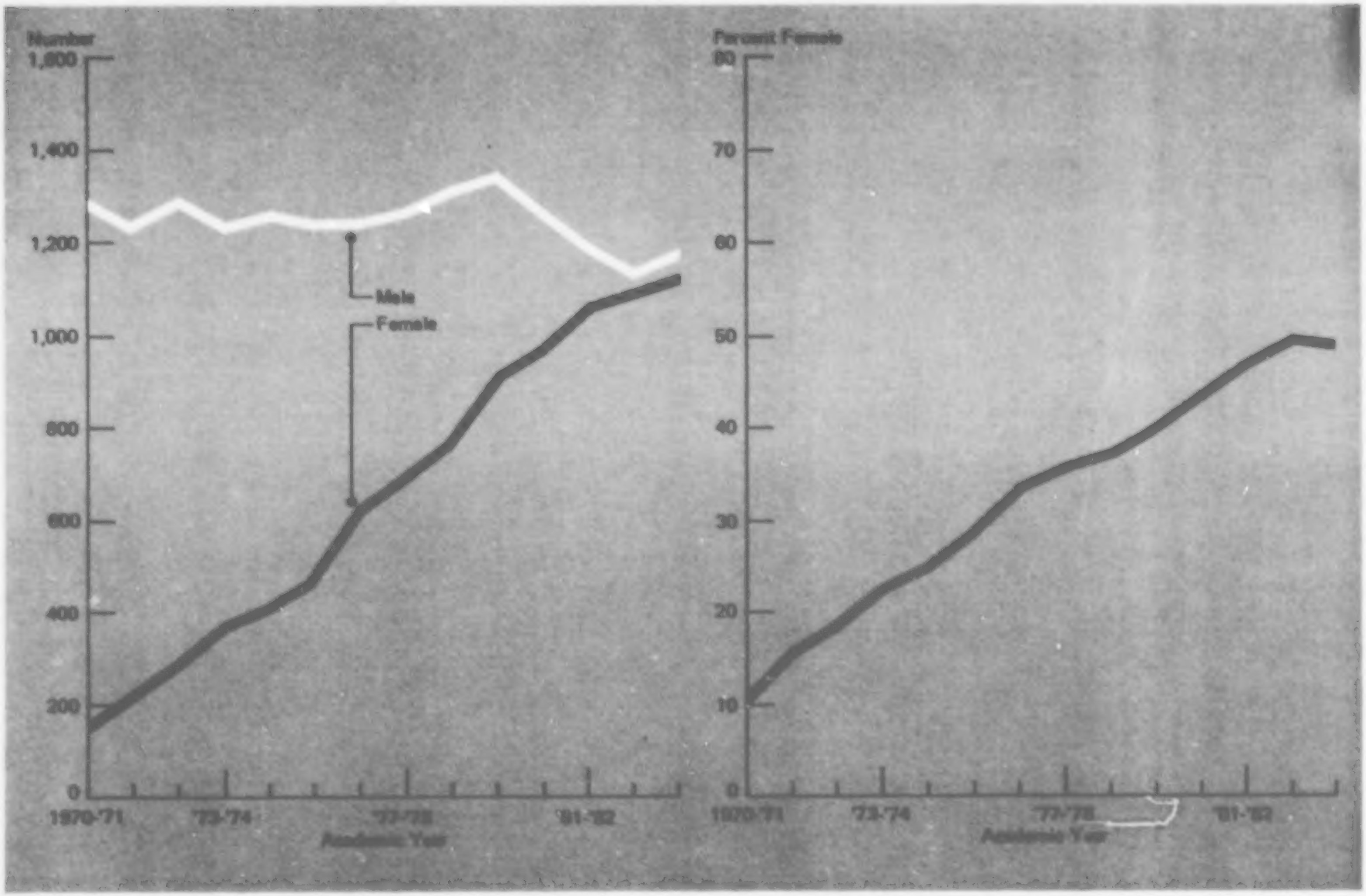


TABLE 70

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
		Number of students	
1968-69	1,327	1,207	120
1969-70	1,341	1,195	146
1970-71	1,430	1,286	144
1971-72	1,453	1,231	222
1972-73	1,580	1,295	285
1973-74	1,594	1,230	364
1974-75	1,669	1,262	407
1975-76	1,711	1,230	481
1976-77	1,866	1,237	629
1977-78	1,973	1,267	706
1978-79	2,086	1,320	766
1979-80	2,255	1,343	912
1980-81	2,239	1,268	971
1981-82	2,254	1,190	1,064
1982-83	2,247	1,133	1,114
1983-84	2,320	1,193	1,127
		Percent	
1968-69	100.0	91.0	9.0
1969-70	100.0	89.1	10.9
1970-71	100.0	89.9	10.1
1971-72	100.0	84.7	15.3
1972-73	100.0	82.0	18.0
1973-74	100.0	77.2	22.8
1974-75	100.0	75.6	24.4
1975-76	100.0	71.9	28.1
1976-77	100.0	66.3	33.7
1977-78	100.0	64.2	35.8
1978-79	100.0	63.3	36.7
1979-80	100.0	59.6	40.4
1980-81	100.0	56.6	43.4
1981-82	100.0	52.8	47.2
1982-83	100.0	50.4	49.6
1983-84	100.0	51.4	48.6

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

TABLE 71

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1983-84

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1968-69	4,779	4,417	362
1969-70	4,875	4,445	430
1970-71	5,006	4,539	467
1971-72	5,149	4,557	592
1972-73	5,439	4,698	741
1973-74	5,763	4,749	1,014
1974-75	6,005	4,784	1,221
1975-76	6,274	4,786	1,488
1976-77	6,243 1/	4,536	1,707
1977-78	6,918	4,788	2,130
1978-79	7,334	4,863	2,471
1979-80	7,803	4,945	2,858
1980-81	8,156	4,962	3,194
1981-82	8,354	4,865	3,489
1982-83	8,682	4,707	3,975
1983-84	8,816	4,664	4,152
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	92.4	7.6
1969-70	100.0	91.2	8.8
1970-71	100.0	90.7	9.3
1971-72	100.0	88.5	11.5
1972-73	100.0	86.4	13.6
1973-74	100.0	82.4	17.6
1974-75	100.0	79.7	20.3
1975-76	100.0	76.3	23.7
1976-77	100.0 1/	72.7	27.3
1977-78	100.0	69.2	30.8
1978-79	100.0	66.3	33.7
1979-80	100.0	63.4	36.6
1980-81	100.0	60.8	39.2
1981-82	100.0	58.2	41.8
1982-83	100.0	54.2	45.8
1983-84	100.0	52.9	47.1

1/ Excludes 328 students of University of Illinois because it did not provide enrollment data by sex.

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

TABLE 72

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent Female
Total	2,019	1,195	824	40.8
ALABAMA				
Auburn University	113	72	41	36.3
Tuskegee Institute	62	32	30	48.4
CALIFORNIA				
University of California, Davis	126	74	52	41.3
COLORADO				
Colorado State University	135	92	43	31.9
FLORIDA				
University of Florida	77	42	35	45.5
GEORGIA				
University of Georgia	86	52	34	39.5
ILLINOIS				
University of Illinois, Urbana	91	55	36	39.6
INDIANA				
Purdue University	71	36	35	49.3
IOWA				
Iowa State University	120	80	40	33.3
KANSAS				
Kansas State University	103	75	28	27.2
LOUISIANA				
Louisiana State University	76	45	31	40.8
MASSACHUSETTS				
Tufts University	36	21	15	41.7
MICHIGAN				
Michigan State University	111	57	54	48.6
MINNESOTA				
University of Minnesota	80	44	36	45.0
MISSISSIPPI				
Mississippi State University	30	22	8	26.7

TABLE 72 -- Continued

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF VETERINARY MEDICINE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEAR 1982-83

School	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent Female
MISSOURI				
University of Missouri, Columbia	75	54	21	28.0
NEW YORK				
Cornell University	80	42	38	47.5
NORTH CAROLINA				
North Carolina State University	--	--	--	--
OHIO				
Ohio State University	138	77	61	44.2
OKLAHOMA				
Oklahoma State University	71	43	28	39.4
OREGON				
Oregon State University	36	22	14	38.9
PENNSYLVANIA				
University of Pennsylvania	105	54	51	48.6
TENNESSEE				
University of Tennessee	55	32	23	41.8
TEXAS				
Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University	73	37	36	49.3
VIRGINIA				
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON				
Washington State University	69	35	34	49.3
WISCONSIN				
University of Wisconsin Madison	--	--	--	--

SOURCE: Association of American Veterinary Medical Colleges. Unpublished data.

Nursing

Nursing has traditionally been a female occupation. Males have been entering all aspects of the profession in increasing numbers in the past two decades, but it is estimated that they were only three percent of the employed registered nurses in 1980.

Trends in First-Year Enrollment

First-year enrollment in registered nurse programs increased from 9,597 to 32,548 or 339 percent between 1962-63 and 1980-81. Male first-year enrollment increased by 668 percent. Even with this large increase, males made up only 6.4 percent of the first-year enrollment in 1980. The representation of male first-year registered nursing students peaked at 6.9 percent in 1974-75 and has remained relatively stable for a decade.

First-year enrollment in practical nurse programs increased 68 percent between 1962-63 and 1980-81. Male first-year enrollment increased 144 percent between 1965-66 (the first-year for which data are available) and 1980-81. The highest proportion of male first year enrollees was 1974-75 at 5.9 percent. The actual number of male first-year students has remained relatively stable since 1971 (figures 22, 23 and table 73).

FIGURE 22

First-Year Enrollment in RN and LPN Programs in the United States and Possessions, by Sex: Selected Years 1968-69 Through 1980-81

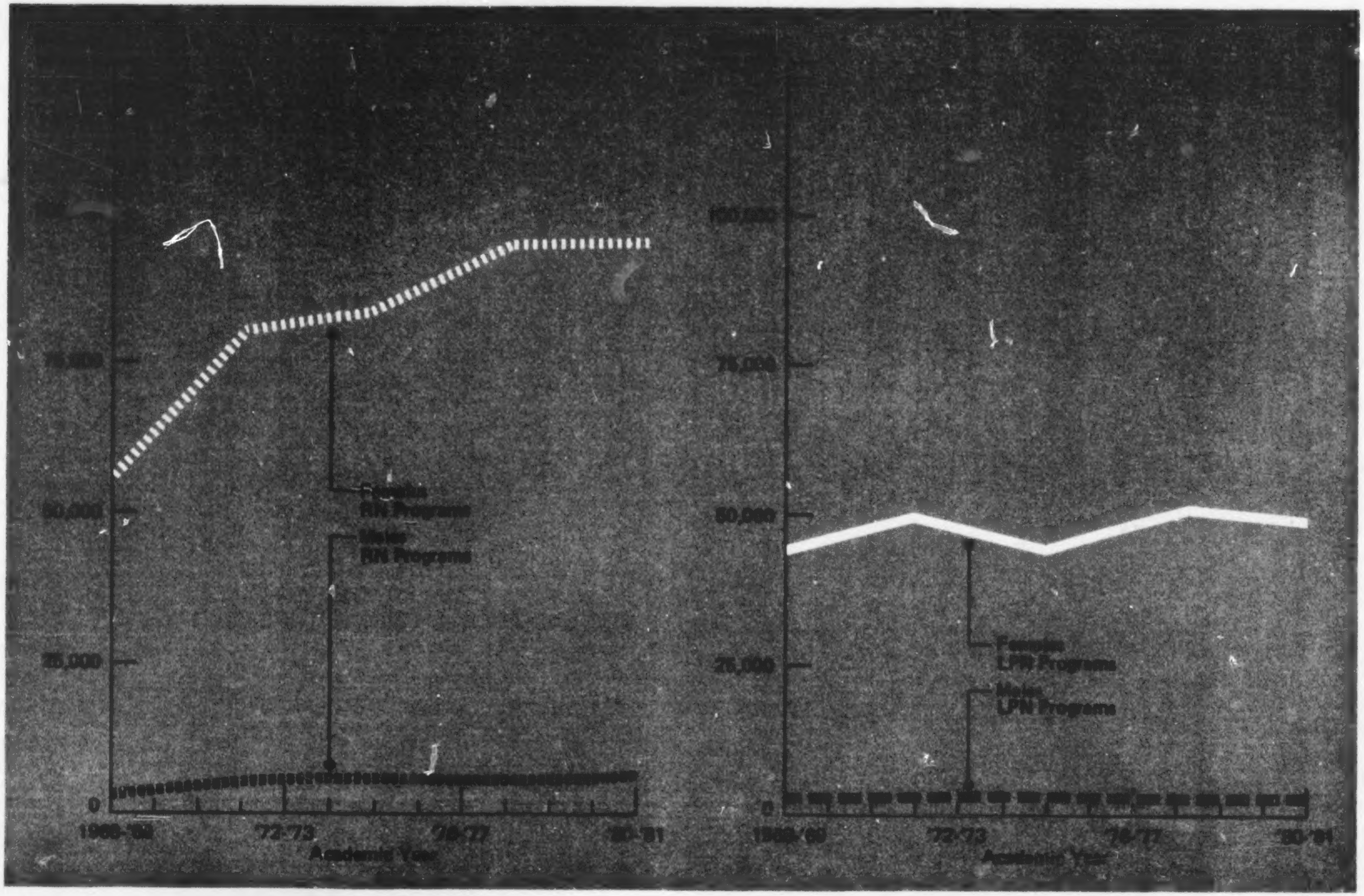
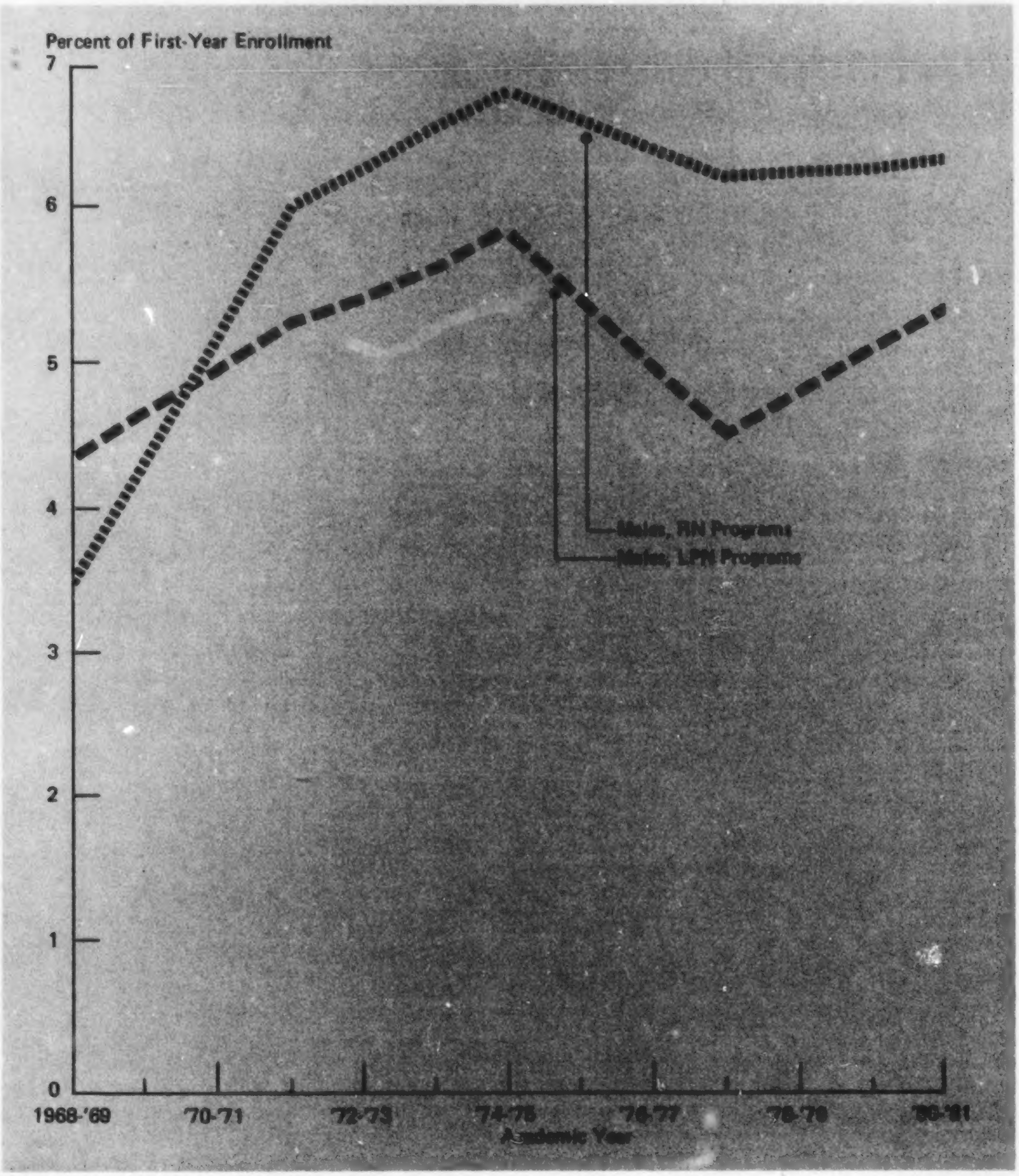


Figure 23

Males as a Percent of All First-Year Enrollees in RN and LPN Programs in the United States: Selected Years 1968-69 Through 1980-81



Graduates

Male graduates for all registered nursing programs increased from 393 in 1962-63 (1.2 percent) to 3,536 (5.2 percent) in 1980-81. Male graduates of practical nurse programs have increased from 744 in 1962-63 to 1,403 in 1980-81. Although the numbers almost doubled, the percentage of graduates who are male has been almost constant at 3.8 percent for two decades (table 74).

Employed

Male registered nurses made up about 3.0 of the employed registered nurses in 1980. Regionally, the south and west have slightly higher proportion of nurses who are men in the work force (table 75).

TABLE 73

FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT IN REGISTERED NURSE AND PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND SEX: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1962-63 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	First-year enrollment			Percent male of first-year enrollment
	Both sexes	Female	Male	
	All registered nurse programs			
1962-63	49,521	48,665	856	1.7
1965-66	60,701	59,625	1,076	1.8
1968-69	58,872	56,792	2,080	3.5
1971-72	85,077	79,907	5,170	6.1
1974-75	89,706	83,510	6,196	6.9
1977-78	101,438	95,055	6,383	6.3
1980-81	102,540	95,966	6,574	6.4
	RN baccalaureate degree programs			
1962-63	9,597	9,514	83	0.9
1965-66	13,159	12,968	191	1.5
1968-69	14,856	14,478	378	2.5
1971-72	24,266	22,880	1,386	5.7
1974-75	29,479	27,563	1,916	6.5
1977-78	35,442	33,240	2,202	6.2
1980-81	32,548	30,563	1,985	6.1
	RN associate degree programs			
1962-63	3,490	3,313	177	5.1
1965-66	8,638	8,322	316	3.7
1968-69	18,548	17,568	980	5.3
1971-72	33,308	30,864	2,444	7.3
1974-75	38,581	35,422	3,159	8.2
1977-78	46,755	43,601	3,154	6.7
1980-81	53,127	49,400	3,727	7.0
	RN diploma programs			
1962-63	36,434	35,838	596	1.6
1965-66	38,904	38,335	569	1.5
1968-69	25,468	24,746	722	2.8
1971-72	27,503	26,163	1,340	4.9
1974-75	21,646	20,525	1,121	5.2
1977-78	19,241	18,214	1,027	5.3
1980-81	16,865	16,003	862	5.1
	All practical nurse programs			
1962-63	30,585	*	*	*
1965-66	38,755	37,621	1,134	2.9
1968-69	45,659	43,636	2,023	4.4
1971-72	51,815	49,064	2,751	5.3
1974-75	46,530	43,779	2,751	5.9
1977-78	53,002	50,637	2,365	4.5
1980-81	51,335	48,572	2,763	5.4

* Data not available.

1/ Data for academic years 1962-63 and 1965-66 are based on all first-year students (often referred to as "admissions"); data from 1968-69 and 1971-72 are based on those first-year students in schools responding to question on male enrollment; data for 1974-75 through 1980-81 are based on those first-year students in schools responding to question on minority enrollment, male enrollment, or both.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, "Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1981," in Nursing and Health Care, Vol. 3, No. 8, October 1982.
"Educational Preparation for Nursing-1978," in Nursing Outlook 27:608-614, September 1979. Also prior issues for 1963 and 1966.
American Nurses' Association, Statistics Department. Facts About Nursing 72-73. Also prior issue for 1970-71.

TABLE 74

GRADUATES OF REGISTERED NURSE AND PRACTICAL NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND SEX: SELECTED ACADEMIC YEARS 1962-63 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	Graduates			Percent male of total graduates
	Total	Female	Male	
	All registered nurse programs			
1962-63	32,398	32,005	393	1.2
1965-66	35,125	34,521	604	1.7
1968-69	36,898	36,104	794	2.2
1971-72	44,504	42,811	1,693	3.8
1974-75	62,056	58,249	3,807	6.1
1977-78	70,432	66,530	3,902	5.5
1980-81	68,520	64,984	3,536	5.2
	RN baccalaureate degree programs			
1962-63	4,481	4,453	28	0.6
1965-66	5,498	5,449	49	0.9
1968-69	7,582	7,498	84	1.1
1971-72	9,841	9,563	278	2.8
1974-75	17,666	16,728	938	5.3
1977-78	23,287	22,116	1,171	5.0
1980-81	22,674	21,533	1,141	5.0
	RN associate degree programs			
1962-63	1,479	1,399	80	5.4
1965-66	3,349	3,204	145	4.3
1968-69	8,474	8,122	352	4.2
1971-72	17,062	16,165	897	5.3
1974-75	25,395	23,382	2,013	7.9
1977-78	32,343	30,267	2,076	6.4
1980-81	33,653	31,749	1,904	5.7
	RN diploma programs			
1962-63	26,438	26,153	285	1.1
1965-66	26,278	25,868	410	1.6
1968-69	20,842	20,484	358	1.7
1971-72	17,601	17,083	518	2.9
1974-75	18,995	18,139	856	4.5
1977-78	14,802	14,147	655	4.4
1980-81	12,193	11,702	491	4.0
	All practical nurse programs			
1962-63	19,514	18,770	744	3.8
1965-66	25,688	24,898	790	3.1
1968-69	31,501	30,301	1,200	3.8
1971-72	35,752	34,121	1,631	4.6
1974-75	34,748	33,568	1,180	3.4
1977-78	39,396	38,001	1,395	3.5
1980-81	35,980	34,577	1,403	3.9

1/ Data for academic years 1962-63 and 1965-66 are based on all graduates; data for 1968-69 and 1971-72 are based on those graduates in schools responding to question on male graduates; data for 1974-75 through 1980-81 are based on those graduates in schools responding to question on minority graduates, male graduates, or both.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, "Educational Preparation for Nursing - 1981," in Nursing and Health Care, Vol. 3, No. 8, October 1982.

"Educational Preparation for Nursing-1978," in Nursing Outlook 27:608-614, September 1979. Also prior issues for 1963 and 1966.

American Nurses' Association, Statistics Department. Facts About Nursing 72-73. Also prior issue for 1970-71.

TABLE 75

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMPLOYED REGISTERED NURSES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY REGION AND DIVISION, AND BY SEX: NOVEMBER 1980

Geographic area	Estimated number 1/				Percent male
	All employed R.N.'s	Male	Female	Missing	
All employed R.N.'s	1,272,851	38,842	1,223,301	10,709	3.0
NORTHEAST	361,837	9,670	350,228	1,939	2.7
New England	109,116	2,426	105,664	1,025	2.2
Middle Atlantic	252,721	7,244	244,564	914	2.9
NORTH CENTRAL	342,763	8,470	331,420	2,872	2.5
East North Central	231,557	5,875	223,608	2,073	2.5
West North Central	111,206	2,595	107,812	799	2.3
SOUTH	336,367	11,793	320,806	3,771	3.5
South Atlantic	186,490	5,103	179,736	1,642	2.7
East South Central	62,411	2,215	59,528	669	3.5
West South Central	87,476	4,475	81,542	1,460	5.1
WEST	231,886	8,910	220,848	2,127	3.8
Mountain	61,214	2,215	58,284	715	3.6
Pacific	170,672	6,695	162,564	1,412	3.9

1/ Rows and columns may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses II: November 1980. Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Health Professions, Division of Nursing. Unpublished data.

Public Health

Trends in applicants, total enrollment and graduates

The number of applicants to schools of public health increased from 1974-75 to 1978-79 and then began to decline. The percentage of applications from males has declined each year for the past decade (table 76).

Total enrollment in schools of public health increased by 52.9 percent between academic years 1974-75 and 1982-83, and female enrollment more than doubled -- from 2,307 to 4,624 students. Women increased their proportion of the total enrollment from 46.3 percent in academic year 1974-75 to 60.7 percent in academic year 1982-83 (table 77).

The proportion of male graduates declined from 53.6 percent (1,044) in 1974-75 to 41.2 percent (1,121) in 1981-82 (table 78).

TABLE 76

APPLICATIONS TO SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	Total applications identified by sex 2/	Male	Female
	Number of applications		
1974-75	8,494	4,682	3,812
1975-76	8,702	4,635	4,067
1976-77	9,983	4,907	5,076
1977-78	10,135	4,933	5,202
1978-79	10,575	4,800	5,775
1980-81	10,064	4,101	5,963
1981-82	9,327	3,577	5,750
1982-83	7,761	2,924	4,837
	Percent		
1974-75	100.0	55.1	44.9
1975-76	100.0	53.3	46.7
1976-77	100.0	49.2	50.8
1977-78	100.0	48.7	51.3
1978-79	100.0	45.4	54.6
1980-81	100.0	40.7	59.3
1981-82	100.0	38.4	61.6
1982-83	100.0	37.7	62.3

1/ U.S. citizens only.

2/ Counts of applications not identified by sex in the years listed are: 1974-75, 250 applications; 1975-76, 680; 1976-77, 788; 1977-78, 756; and 1978-79, 2; 1980-81, 6; 1981-82, 2; 1982-83, 500. Counts of applications identified by sex are not available for academic year 1979-80.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 77

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1982-83 1/

Academic year	Total enrollment for students identified by sex 2/	Male	Female
	Number of students		
1974-75	4,980	2,673	2,307
1975-76	5,411	2,765	2,646
1976-77	5,569	2,783	2,786
1977-78	5,781	2,782	2,999
1978-79	6,315	2,843	3,472
1979-80	6,523	2,846	3,677
1980-81	5,944	2,522	3,472
1981-82	7,366	3,016	4,350
1982-83	7,614	2,990	4,624
	Percent		
1974-75	100.0	53.7	46.3
1975-76	100.0	51.1	48.9
1976-77	100.0	50.0	50.0
1977-78	100.0	48.1	51.9
1978-79	100.0	45.0	55.0
1979-80	100.0	43.6	56.4
1980-81	100.0	42.1	57.9
1981-82	100.0	40.9	59.1
1982-83	100.0	39.3	60.7

1/ U.S. citizens only.

2/ Counts of students not identified by sex in the years listed are: 1974-75, 92 students; 1975-76, 4; 1976-77, 28; 1977-78, 23; 1978-79, 25; and 1979-80, 9; 1980-81, 53; 1981-82, none; 1982-83, 1.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 78

GRADUATES OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1981-82 [1]

Academic year	Total graduates	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1974-75	1,949	1,044	905
1975-76	2,411	1,274	1,137
1976-77	2,399	1,210	1,189
1977-78	2,398	1,151	1,247
1978-79	2,556	1,194	1,362
1979-80	2,861	1,284	1,577
1980-81	2,710	1,222	1,488
1981-82	2,719	1,121	1,598
	Percent		
1974-75	100.0	53.6	46.4
1975-76	100.0	52.8	47.2
1976-77	100.0	50.4	49.6
1977-78	100.0	48.0	52.0
1978-79	100.0	46.7	53.3
1979-80	100.0	44.9	55.1
1980-81	100.0	45.1	54.9
1981-82	100.0	41.2	58.8

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[1] U.S. citizens only.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

TABLE 79

FACULTY IN SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1974-75 THROUGH 1980-81

Academic year	Total faculty identified by sex 1/	Male	Female
	Number of faculty		
1974-75	2,057	1,492	565
1975-76	2,071	1,504	567
1976-77	1,714	1,245	469
1977-78	1,699	1,222	477
1978-79	1,733	1,268	465
1980-81	1,618	1,200	418
	Percent		
1974-75	100.0	72.5	27.5
1975-76	100.0	72.6	27.4
1976-77	100.0	72.6	27.4
1977-78	100.0	71.9	28.1
1978-79	100.0	73.2	26.8
1980-81	100.0	74.2	25.8

1/ Counts of faculty not identified by sex in the years listed are: 1974-75, 9 faculty members; 1975-76, 197; 1976-77, 125; 1977-78, 85; 1978-79, 72; 1980-81, 26. Counts of faculty identified by sex are not available for academic year 1979-80.

SOURCE: Association of Schools of Public Health, Washington, D.C.

Allied Health

Dental Auxiliaries

Dental hygienists and dental assistants and the training programs leading to positions in these occupations are predominantly female. Of the 18 graduating classes for which data are available for dental hygiene and dental assisting programs, only once did males exceed 1.5 percent of an annual cohort of graduates.

Dental laboratory technology, a traditionally male dominated occupation, is moving toward a more even male-female distribution among graduates. The total number of graduates from dental laboratory technology programs increased 57.8 percent between 1972-73 and 1980-81. The annual number fluctuates rather than exhibiting a steady increase. The female portion of the graduating class has exhibited a rather steady increase from 20.9 percent to 41.9 percent (tables 80, 81, 82).

Hospital Administration

Since 1968-69, graduates of hospital administration programs have increased dramatically from 37 to 1,978 bachelor's degrees in 1981-82 and from 403 to 1,640 for master's degrees. The female proportion of the baccalaureates rose from 8.1 percent in 1968-69 to 70.6 percent in 1981-82. Males and females now earn an equal proportion of the master's degrees (50.9 and 49.1 percent), but women earn only one-third to one-fourth of the doctorates annually (table 83).

Medical Records Librarianship

This is another field with an extremely high proportion of women. During academic year 1981-82, 612 baccalaureate degrees and 5 master's degrees in medical records librarianship were conferred by institutions of higher education in the United States. The proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded to women has remained relatively stable -- 97.8 percent in academic year 1968-69 and 96.1 percent in academic year 1980-81 (table 84).

Medical Laboratory Technology

During academic year 1981-82, 5,596 baccalaureate and 211 graduate degrees in medical laboratory technology were conferred by institutions of higher education in the United States. The proportion of baccalaureate degrees awarded to men and women has changed less than for most health occupations. Men have received between 10 and 20 percent of the baccalaureate degrees annually since 1968-69.

The proportion of master's degrees awarded to women in medical laboratory technology has fluctuated but generally declined from 82.1 percent in academic year 1968-69 to 63.3 percent in academic year 1981-82. Few individuals pursue the doctoral degree in this field (table 85).

Occupational Therapy

Graduates of occupational therapy programs have increased 194 percent since 1969. During academic year 1981-82, 1,663 baccalaureate and 255 master's degrees in occupational therapy were conferred. Women comprised 95.3 percent of the baccalaureate and 92.2 percent of the master's degree recipients. The proportion of female graduates for both degrees in occupational therapy has remained relatively constant since academic year 1968-69 (table 86).

Physical Therapy

Institutions of higher education conferred 2,736 baccalaureate and 317 graduate degrees in physical therapy during academic year 1981-82. Women comprised 80.4 percent of the baccalaureate and 73.5 percent of the graduate degree recipients. The proportion of female graduates for both degrees in physical therapy has remained relatively constant since academic year 1968-69 (table 87).

Radiologic Technologies

Radiologic technology is a rapidly expanding health field. The baccalaureate level graduates increased from 23 in 1968-69 to 480 in 1980-81. Male graduates led female graduates until 1977; females have recently made up approximately 60 percent of the graduates. The master's degree is not sought by a high proportion of radiological technologists; a fluctuating but increasing proportion of men have earned graduate degrees (table 88).

Speech Pathology and Audiology

During academic year 1981-82, 3,414 baccalaureate and 3,218 graduate degrees in speech pathology and audiology were conferred. Women earned 94.8 percent of the baccalaureate and 92.0 percent of the graduate degrees. The proportion of female graduates from baccalaureate programs in speech pathology and audiology has increased steadily from 87.7 percent in academic year 1970-71 to 94.8 percent in 1981-82. Women have also increased their proportion of degree recipients at the doctoral level from 31.4 percent in 1970-71 to 58.8 percent in academic year 1981-82 (table 89).

TABLE 80

GRADUATES OF DENTAL HYGIENE PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 1/

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1972-73	4,023	41	3,982
1973-74	4,171	42	4,129
1974-75	4,283	39	4,244
1975-76	4,441	47	4,394
1976-77	4,719	50	4,669
1977-78	4,792	46	4,746
1978-79	4,952	72	4,880
1979-80	5,055	71	4,984
1980-81	4,956	55	4,901
	Percent		
1972-73	100.0	1.0	99.0
1973-74	100.0	1.0	99.0
1974-75	100.0	0.9	99.1
1975-76	100.0	1.1	98.9
1976-77	100.0	1.1	98.9
1977-78	100.0	1.0	99.0
1978-79	100.0	1.5	98.5
1979-80	100.0	1.4	98.6
1980-81	100.0	1.1	98.9

1/ Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

TABLE 81

GRADUATES OF DENTAL ASSISTING PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 [1]

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1972-73	4,843	4	4,839
1973-74	5,229	15	5,214
1974-75	5,828	250	5,578
1975-76	5,716	15	5,701
1976-77	5,670	9	5,661
1977-78	5,655	14	5,641
1978-79	5,315	33	5,282
1979-80	4,986	47	4,939
1980-81	5,158	78	5,080
	Percent		
1972-73	100.0	0.1	99.9
1973-74	100.0	0.3	99.7
1974-75	100.0	4.3	95.7
1975-76	100.0	0.3	99.7
1976-77	100.0	0.2	99.8
1977-78	100.0	0.2	99.8
1978-79	100.0	0.6	99.4
1979-80	100.0	0.9	99.1
1980-81	100.0	1.5	98.5

[1] Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

TABLE 82

GRADUATES OF DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1972-73 THROUGH 1980-81 [1]

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of graduates		
1972-73	564	446	118
1973-74	630	437	193
1974-75	697	501	196
1975-76	581	348	233
1976-77	832	566	266
1977-78	1,034	698	336
1978-79	882	551	331
1979-80	769	449	320
1980-81	890	517	373
	Percent		
1972-73	100.0	79.1	20.9
1973-74	100.0	69.4	30.6
1974-75	100.0	71.9	28.1
1975-76	100.0	59.9	40.1
1976-77	100.0	68.0	32.0
1977-78	100.0	67.5	32.5
1978-79	100.0	62.5	37.5
1979-80	100.0	58.4	41.6
1980-81	100.0	58.1	41.9

[1] Numbers and percents of graduates are based on those programs which provided graduate data by minority status and sex.

SOURCE: American Dental Association, Council on Dental Education. Minority Report; Supplement to the Annual Report on Dental Auxiliary Education, 1981/82. Also supplementary reports for prior years.

TABLE 83

DEGREES CONFERRED IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968-69	37	34	3	403	344	59	2	1	1
1969-70	32	26	6	479	415	64	7	7	-
1970-71	60	56	4	518	454	64	14	14	-
1971-72	126	71	55	677	575	102	12	12	-
1972-73	121	105	16	743	661	82	12	10	2
1973-74	185	153	32	990	784	206	21	17	4
1974-75	306	207	99	997	801	196	13	13	-
1975-76	421	271	150	1,139	861	278	11	11	-
1976-77	668	348	320	1,374	1,011	363	18	15	3
1977-78	1,158	442	716	1,565	998	567	12	10	2
1978-79 1/	1,138	474	864	1,736	1,073	663	16	12	4
1979-80 1/	1,692	538	1,154	1,683	971	712	13	9	4
1980-81 1/	1,581	538	1,043	1,996	1,063	933	12	10	2
1981-82 1/	1,978	581	1,397	1,640	835	805	20	15	5
	Percent								
1968-69	100.0	91.9	8.1	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	50.0	50.0
1969-70	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	86.6	13.4	100.0	100.0	-
1970-71	100.0	93.3	6.7	100.0	87.6	12.4	100.0	100.0	-
1971-72	100.0	56.3	43.7	100.0	84.9	15.1	100.0	100.0	-
1972-73	100.0	86.8	13.2	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0	83.3	16.7
1973-74	100.0	82.7	17.3	100.0	79.2	20.8	100.0	81.0	19.0
1974-75	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	80.3	19.7	100.0	100.0	-
1975-76	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	75.6	24.4	100.0	100.0	-
1976-77	100.0	52.1	47.9	100.0	73.6	26.4	100.0	83.3	16.7
1977-78	100.0	38.2	61.8	100.0	63.8	36.2	100.0	83.3	16.7
1978-79 1/	100.0	35.4	64.6	100.0	61.8	38.2	100.0	75.0	25.0
1979-80 1/	100.0	31.8	68.2	100.0	57.7	42.3	100.0	69.2	30.8
1980-81 1/	100.0	34.0	66.0	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	83.3	16.7
1981-82 1/	100.0	29.4	70.6	100.0	50.9	49.1	100.0	75.0	25.0

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 84

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED IN MEDICAL RECORD LIBRARIANSHIP BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees		
1968-69	136	3	133
1969-70	149	4	145
1970-71	148	7	141
1971-72	162	5	157
1972-73	238	17	221
1973-74	420	21	399
1974-75	516	36	480
1975-76	521	34	487
1976-77	546	40	506
1977-78	546	39	507
1978-79 1,2/	676	58	618
1979-80 1/	657	51	606
1980-81 1,3/	635	35	600
1981-82 1,4/	612	24	588
	Percent		
1968-69	100.0	2.2	97.8
1969-70	100.0	2.7	97.3
1970-71	100.0	4.7	95.3
1971-72	100.0	3.1	96.9
1972-73	100.0	7.1	92.9
1973-74	100.0	5.0	95.0
1974-75	100.0	7.0	93.0
1975-76	100.0	6.5	93.5
1976-77	100.0	7.3	92.7
1977-78	100.0	7.1	92.9
1978-79 1,2/	100.0	8.6	91.4
1979-80 1/	100.0	7.8	92.2
1980-81 1,3/	100.0	5.5	94.5
1981-82 1,4/	100.0	3.9	96.1

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

2/ One male was awarded a master's degree in medical record librarianship in 1978-79.

3/ Two females were awarded a master's degree in medical record librarianship in 1980-81.

4/ Five females were awarded a master's degree in medical record librarianship in 1981-82.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 85

DEGREES CONFERRED IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968-69	2,846	295	2,551	28	5	23	--	--	--
1969-70	3,228	405	2,823	71	14	57	--	--	--
1970-71	3,145	390	2,755	72	17	55	4	3	1
1971-72	3,407	527	2,880	97	35	62	--	--	--
1972-73	3,806	704	3,102	95	18	77	--	--	--
1973-74	4,840	976	3,864	164	69	95	--	--	--
1974-75	5,087	1,082	4,005	174	83	91	--	--	--
1975-76	5,445	1,089	4,356	226	129	137	--	--	--
1976-77	5,335	1,053	4,282	365	154	211	3	1	2
1977-78	5,288	1,067	4,221	292	117	175	4	3	1
1978-79 1/	5,191	1,084	4,107	282	119	163	1	1	--
1979-80 1/	5,092	995	4,097	231	77	154	1	--	1
1980-81 1/	4,896	884	4,012	233	83	150	1	--	1
1981-82 1/	4,596	812	3,784	207	76	131	4	1	3
	Percent								
1968-69	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	17.9	82.1	--	--	--
1969-79	100.0	12.5	87.5	100.0	19.7	80.3	--	--	--
1970-71	100.0	12.4	87.6	100.0	23.6	76.4	100.0	75.0	25.0
1971-72	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	36.1	63.9	--	--	--
1972-73	100.0	18.5	81.5	100.0	18.9	81.1	--	--	--
1973-74	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	42.1	57.9	--	--	--
1974-75	100.0	21.3	78.7	100.0	47.7	52.3	--	--	--
1975-76	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	48.5	51.5	--	--	--
1976-77	100.0	19.7	80.3	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	33.3	66.7
1977-78	100.0	20.2	79.8	100.0	40.1	59.9	100.0	75.0	25.0
1978-79 1/	100.0	20.9	79.1	100.0	42.2	57.8	100.0	100.0	--
1979-80 1/	100.0	19.5	80.5	100.0	33.3	66.7	100.0	--	100.0
1980-81 1/	100.0	18.1	81.9	100.0	35.6	64.4	100.0	--	100.0
1981-82 1/	100.0	17.7	82.3	100.0	36.7	63.3	100.0	25.0	75.0

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 86

DEGREES CONFERRED IN OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees					
1968-69	566	25	541	43	2	41
1969-70	609	25	584	36	2	34
1970-71	689	27	662	51	6	45
1971-72	754	47	707	82	20	62
1972-73	1,000	65	935	76	12	64
1973-74	1,277	115	1,162	174	66	108
1974-75	1,412	112	1,300	140	20	120
1975-76	1,478	82	1,396	166	29	137
1976-77	1,508	122	1,386	179	14	165
1977-78	1,528	105	1,423	222	18	204
1978-79 [1]	1,604	90	1,514	246	23	223
1979-80 [1]	1,666	76	1,590	205	12	193
1980-81 [1]	1,715	91	1,624	266	37	229
1981-82 [1]	1,663	78	1,585	255	20	235
	Percent					
1968-69	100.0	4.4	95.6	100.0	4.7	95.3
1969-79	100.0	4.1	95.9	100.0	5.6	94.4
1970-71	100.0	3.9	96.1	100.0	11.8	88.2
1971-72	100.0	6.2	93.8	100.0	24.4	75.6
1972-73	100.0	6.5	93.5	100.0	15.8	84.2
1973-74	100.0	9.0	91.0	100.0	37.9	62.1
1974-75	100.0	7.9	92.1	100.0	14.3	85.7
1975-76	100.0	5.5	94.5	100.0	17.5	82.5
1976-77	100.0	8.1	91.9	100.0	7.8	92.2
1977-78	100.0	6.9	93.1	100.0	8.1	91.9
1978-79 [1]	100.0	5.6	94.4	100.0	9.3	90.7
1979-80 [1]	100.0	4.6	95.4	100.0	5.9	94.1
1980-81 [1]	100.0	5.3	94.7	100.0	13.9	86.1
1981-82 [1]	100.0	4.7	95.3	100.0	7.8	92.2

[1] Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79*. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics, 1983*. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 87

DEGREES CONFERRED IN PHYSICAL THERAPY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees					
1968-69	1,071	149	922	41	11	30
1969-79	1,091	169	922	49	17	32
1970-71	1,306	261	1,045	75	19	56
1971-72	1,483	301	1,182	55	25	30
1972-73	1,756	375	1,381	78	27	51
1973-74	1,900	403	1,497	111	34	77
1974-75	2,121	506	1,615	133	48	85
1975-76	2,091	471	1,620	167	54	113
1976-77	2,369	545	1,824	162	61	101
1977-78	2,418	515	1,903	258	74	184
1978-79 1,2/	2,620	572	2,048	242	88	154
1979-80 1,3/	2,338	522	1,816	282	79	203
1980-81 1,4/	2,745	532	2,213	250	64	186
1981-82 1/	2,736	536	2,200	317	84	233
	Percent					
1968-69	100.0	13.9	86.1	100.0	26.8	73.2
1969-79	100.0	15.5	84.5	100.0	34.7	65.3
1970-71	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	25.3	74.7
1971-72	100.0	20.3	79.7	100.0	45.5	54.5
1972-73	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0	34.6	65.4
1973-74	100.0	21.2	78.8	100.0	30.6	69.4
1974-75	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0	36.1	63.9
1975-76	100.0	22.5	77.5	100.0	32.3	67.7
1976-77	100.0	23.0	77.0	100.0	37.7	62.3
1977-78	100.0	21.3	78.7	100.0	28.7	71.3
1978-79 1,2/	100.0	21.8	78.2	100.0	36.4	63.6
1979-80 1,3/	100.0	22.3	77.7	100.0	28.0	72.0
1980-81 1,4/	100.0	19.4	80.6	100.0	25.6	74.4
1981-82 1/	100.0	19.6	80.4	100.0	26.5	73.5

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

2/ One male and one female received a doctorate in 1978-79.

3/ One male and one female received a doctorate in 1979-80.

4/ Two females received a doctorate in 1980-81.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 88

DEGREES CONFERRED IN RADIOLOGIC TECHNOLOGY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1968-69 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1968-69	23	12	11	8	5	3	3	3	--
1969-70	48	26	22	4	3	1	1	1	--
1970-71	48	29	19	32	23	9	10	10	--
1971-72	65	45	20	28	21	7	4	4	--
1972-73	80	48	32	40	21	19	3	3	--
1973-74	169	115	54	48	41	7	6	4	2
1974-75	205	130	75	50	41	9	2	2	--
1975-76	263	159	104	27	23	4	4	4	--
1976-77	312	176	136	39	27	12	--	--	--
1977-78	392	193	199	42	34	8	2	2	--
1978-79 1/	434	208	226	46	38	8	5	4	1
1979-80 1/	466	207	259	47	37	10	6	6	--
1980-81 1/	480	189	291	35	28	7	3	3	--
1981-82 1/	453	182	271	34	24	10	4	3	1
	Percent								
1968-69	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0	62.5	37.5	100.0	100.0	--
1969-70	100.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	--
1970-71	100.0	60.4	39.6	100.0	71.9	28.1	100.0	100.0	--
1971-72	100.0	69.2	30.8	100.0	75.0	25.0	100.0	100.0	--
1972-73	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0	100.0	--
1973-74	100.0	68.0	32.0	100.0	85.4	14.6	100.0	66.7	33.3
1974-75	100.0	63.4	36.6	100.0	82.0	18.0	100.0	100.0	--
1975-76	100.0	60.5	39.5	100.0	85.2	14.8	100.0	100.0	--
1976-77	100.0	56.4	43.6	100.0	69.2	30.8	--	--	--
1977-78	100.0	49.2	50.8	100.0	81.0	19.0	100.0	100.0	--
1978-79 1/	100.0	47.9	52.1	100.0	82.6	17.4	100.0	80.0	20.0
1979-80 1/	100.0	44.4	55.6	100.0	78.7	21.3	100.0	100.0	--
1980-81 1/	100.0	39.4	60.6	100.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	100.0	--
1981-82 1/	100.0	40.2	59.8	100.0	70.6	29.4	100.0	75.0	25.0

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

TABLE 89

DEGREES CONFERRED IN SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY BY INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, BY LEVEL OF DEGREE AND SEX: ACADEMIC YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1981-82

Academic year	Bachelor's degree			Master's degree			Doctor's degree		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
	Number of degrees								
1970-71	1,427	176	1,251	845	155	690	70	48	22
1971-72	1,863	254	1,609	1,047	153	894	58	39	19
1972-73	2,574	315	2,259	1,417	242	1.175	69	46	23
1973-74	3,278	344	2,934	1,964	293	1,671	78	50	28
1974-75	3,732	387	3,345	2,377	366	2,011	71	41	30
1975-76	3,925	343	3,582	3,132	397	2,735	109	63	46
1976-77	3,864	309	3,555	3,027	316	2,711	96	47	49
1977-78	3,551	304	3,247	3,190	269	2,921	121	63	58
1978-79 1/	3,554	257	3,297	3,474	315	3,159	113	53	60
1979-80 1/	3,576	257	3,319	3,290	247	3,043	110	54	56
1980-81 1/	3,445	220	3,225	3,226	244	2,982	112	53	59
1981-82 1/	3,414	179	3,235	3,104	209	2,895	114	47	67
	Percent								
1970-71	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	18.3	81.7	100.0	68.6	31.4
1971-72	100.0	13.6	86.4	100.0	14.6	85.4	100.0	67.2	32.8
1972-73	100.0	12.2	87.8	100.0	17.1	82.9	100.0	66.7	33.3
1973-74	100.0	10.5	89.5	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	64.1	35.9
1974-75	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	15.4	84.6	100.0	57.7	42.3
1975-76	100.0	8.7	91.3	100.0	12.7	87.3	100.0	57.8	42.2
1976-77	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	10.4	89.6	100.0	49.0	51.0
1977-78	100.0	8.6	91.4	100.0	8.4	91.6	100.0	52.1	47.9
1978-79 1/	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	9.1	90.9	100.0	46.9	53.1
1979-80 1/	100.0	7.2	92.8	100.0	7.5	92.5	100.0	49.1	50.9
1980-81 1/	100.0	6.4	93.6	100.0	7.6	92.4	100.0	47.3	52.7
1981-82 1/	100.0	5.2	94.8	100.0	6.7	93.3	100.0	41.2	58.8

1/ Beginning in academic year 1978-79, tabulated statistics exclude earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education in the Possessions.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Earned Degrees Conferred 1978-79. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, 1983. Also prior editions.

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. 1981-82 Survey of Earned Degrees. Unpublished data.

APPENDIX TABLE A-1

BASELINE DATA FOR UNDERREPRESENTED* MINORITIES: POPULATION STATISTICS AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	POPULATION STATISTICS (In thousands)													
Total Population	203,212	205,429	207,671	209,936	212,227	214,542	216,883	219,250	221,642	224,060	226,505	228,976	231,474	234,000
Underrepresented Minority Population														
Number	32,025	32,915	33,829	34,769	35,735	36,728	37,748	38,797	39,875	40,983	42,122	43,292	44,495	45,731
Percent of Total	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.5
	UNDERREPRESENTED MINORITIES AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLEES													
Allopathic Medicine	7.1	8.6	8.6	9.2	10.0	9.4	9.4	10.0	9.7	10.2	10.3	11.1	11.0	11.1
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	2.4	2.8	1.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.8	NA
Dentistry	NA	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.6	8.7	8.9	9.0
Optometry 2/	NA	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.4	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	4.9	5.2	7.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	7.2	8.0	8.3	9.1	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	3.3	NA	2.5	NA	NA	5.4	NA	NA	7.1	7.2	9.1	9.7	NA
Veterinary Medicine 3/	NA	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.2
Nursing 4/														
RN programs	NA	10.8	NA	NA	12.6	NA	NA	11.2	NA	NA	13.5	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	19.4	NA	NA	17.9	NA	NA	15.6	NA	NA	17.5	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.5	13.6	NA	NA	NA	10.1	11.8	11.2	11.9	NA

* Includes the following racial/ethnic groups: American Indians; Black Americans; Hispanic Americans.

1/ Population distributions by Race/Ethnicity between Census Years are estimates based upon data contained in the source cited below.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data for underrepresented minorities.

3/ Based upon total enrollment data for all minorities.

4/ Based upon first year enrollment data for all minorities.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News, CB81-32, February 23, 1981. For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE A-2

PARITY INDEX*: UNDERREPRESENTED** MINORITIES 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Underrepresented Minority Population as a percent of Total Population	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.6	16.8	17.1	17.4	17.7	18.0	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.5
	PARITY INDEX													
Allopathic Medicine	45	54	53	55	60	55	54	56	54	56	55	59	57	57
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	15	17	11 *	20	23	23	23	24	25	24	24	25	NA
Dentistry	NA	38	38	40	39	40	40	40	37	41	41	46	46	46
Optometry 2/	NA	13	16	19	20	22	20	19	17	16	18	19	23	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	30	31	41	36	36	36	39	43	44	47	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	21	NA	15	NA	NA	31	NA	NA	39	39	48	51	NA
Veterinary Medicine 3/	NA	16	16	18	17	19	22	21	23	22	25	25	26	27
Nursing 4/														
RN programs	NA	68	NA	NA	75	NA	NA	63	NA	NA	73	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	121	NA	NA	107	NA	NA	88	NA	NA	94	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	63	80	NA	NA	NA	55	63	59	62	NA

* PARITY INDEX = [(Underrepresented Minority Percent of First-Year Enrollment) / (Underrepresented Minority Percent of Total Population)] x 100.

** Includes the following racial/ethnic groups: American Indians; Black Americans; Hispanic Americans.

1/ Calculations are based upon statistics from APPENDIX TABLE A-1.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data for underrepresented minorities.

3/ Based upon total enrollment data for all minorities.

4/ Based upon first year enrollment data for all minorities.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX TABLE A-1

APPENDIX TABLE A-3

BASELINE DATA FOR ASIAN AMERICANS:
POPULATION STATISTICS AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS [1]

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	POPULATION STATISTICS (In thousands)													
Total Population	203,212	205,429	207,671	209,936	212,227	214,542	216,883	219,250	221,642	224,060	226,505	228,976	231,474	234,000
Asian American Population														
Number	1,538	1,671	1,814	1,969	2,138	2,321	2,520	2,736	2,970	3,224	3,501	3,801	4,126	4,480
Percent of Total	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.01	1.08	1.16	1.25	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.66	1.78	1.91
	ASIAN AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLEES													
Allopathic Medicine	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.4	5.4	5.7
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	0.6	NA	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	NA
Dentistry	NA	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.8	4.2	4.8	5.3	6.4	7.0	7.8
Optometry [2]	NA	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.2	6.5	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.8	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	0.5	NA	2.2	NA	NA	1.5	NA	3.6	2.3	3.3	3.6	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health [2]	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5	4.1	NA	NA	NA	6.3	6.6	5.2	5.3	NA

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[1] Population distributions by Race/Ethnicity between Census Years are estimates based upon data contained in the source cited below.

[2] Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News, CB81-32, February 23, 1981.
For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE A-4

PARITY INDEX*: ASIAN AMERICANS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Asian Americans as a percent of Total Population	0.76	0.81	0.87	0.94	1.01	1.08	1.16	1.25	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.66	1.78	1.91
	PARITY INDEX													
Allopathic Medicine	224	222	195	191	188	167	190	192	201	208	213	265	303	298
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	74	NA	96	69	130	121	112	90	139	142	127	152	NA
Dentistry	NA	296	299	277	257	306	259	304	313	333	342	386	393	408
Optometry 2/	NA	469	460	468	406	398	336	288	276	319	348	373	365	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	319	277	250	259	264	284	319	323	325	326	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	62	NA	234	NA	NA	129	NA	269	160	213	217	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	347	380	NA	NA	NA	438	426	313	298	NA

* PARITY INDEX = [(Asian American Percent of First-Year Enrollment) / (Asian American Percent of Total Population)] x 100.

1/ Calculations are based upon statistics from APPENDIX TABLE A-3.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX TABLE A-3

APPENDIX TABLE A-5

BASELINE DATA FOR BLACK AMERICANS:
POPULATION STATISTICS AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	POPULATION STATISTICS (In thousands)													
Total Population	203,212	205,429	207,671	209,936	212,227	214,542	216,883	219,250	221,642	224,060	226,505	228,976	231,474	234,000
Black American Population 2/														
Number	22,125	22,494	22,868	23,249	23,636	24,029	24,430	24,836	25,250	25,670	26,097	26,532	26,974	27,423
Percent of Total	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7
	BLACK AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLEES													
Allopathic Medicine	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.8
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.3	NA
Dentistry	NA	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.3	5.3
Optometry 3/	NA	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	3.3	3.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.5	6.1	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	2.8	NA	2.0	NA	NA	3.8	NA	NA	5.7	5.8	6.7	7.6	NA
Nursing														
RN programs	NA	7.7	NA	NA	9.1	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA	8.3	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	14.8	NA	NA	12.5	NA	NA	11.1	NA	NA	12.2	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 3/	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8	6.6	NA	NA	NA	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	NA

1/ Population distributions by Race/Ethnicity between Census Years are estimates based upon data contained in the source cited below.

2/ Excludes Black Americans of Hispanic origin or descent.

3/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News, CB81-32, February 23, 1981. For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE A-6

PARITY INDEX*: BLACK AMERICANS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Black Americans as a percent of Total Population	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7
	PARITY INDEX													
Allopathic Medicine	56	65	64	66	68	61	59	59	56	57	57	59	56	58
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	14	15	10	24	20	21	19	20	24	23	20	20	NA
Dentistry	NA	47	45	46	45	46	43	44	39	39	41	45	45	45
Optometry 2/	NA	9	10	14	18	19	20	17	12	10	11	11	15	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	30	35	44	40	41	38	43	44	47	52	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	25	NA	18	NA	NA	34	41	NA	50	50	58	65	NA
Nursing														
RN programs	NA	70	NA	NA	82	NA	NA	64	NA	NA	72	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	135	NA	NA	113	NA	NA	98	NA	NA	106	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	70	59	NA	NA	NA	55	55	50	50	NA

* PARITY INDEX = [(Black American Percent of First-Year Enrollment) / (Black American Percent of Total Population)] x 100.

1/ Calculations are based upon statistics from APPENDIX TABLE A-5.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX TABLE A-5

APPENDIX TABLE A-7

BASELINE DATA FOR HISPANIC AMERICANS: POPULATION STATISTICS AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	POPULATION STATISTICS (In thousands)													
Total Population	203,212	205,429	207,671	209,936	212,227	214,542	216,883	219,250	221,642	224,060	226,505	228,976	231,474	234,000
Hispanic American Population														
Number	9,073	9,515	9,979	10,466	10,977	11,511	12,072	12,662	13,279	13,927	14,606	15,319	16,065	16,849
Percent of Total	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2
	HISPANIC AMERICANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLEES													
Allopathic Medicine	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	4.0	3.8
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	NA
Dentistry	NA	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.3
Optometry 2/	NA	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.9	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	0.3	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.9	NA
Nursing														
RN programs	NA	2.0	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	2.5	NA	NA	3.4	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	3.4	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	3.1	NA	NA	3.9	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	5.9	NA	NA	NA	2.7	4.0	4.2	5.1	NA

1/ Population distributions by Race/Ethnicity between Census Years are estimates based upon data contained in the source cited below.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News, CB81-32, February 23, 1981. For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE A-8

PARITY INDEX*: HISPANIC AMERICANS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Hispanic Americans as a percent of Total Population	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2
	PARITY INDEX													
Allopathic Medicine	20	28	27	38	39	41	43	50	48	53	52	57	58	53
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	15	19	4	12	19	20	19	22	21	18	21	29	NA
Dentistry	NA	20	23	26	27	24	29	33	33	44	43	46	49	46
Optometry 2/	NA	22	27	26	23	26	20	22	25	24	28	33	35	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	32	23	35	30	28	32	32	43	39	42	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	7	NA	8	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	18	18	34	28	NA
Nursing														
RN programs	NA	43	NA	NA	44	NA	NA	43	NA	NA	52	NA	NA	NA
LPN programs	NA	74	NA	NA	79	NA	NA	53	NA	NA	60	NA	NA	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	109	NA	NA	NA	44	62	63	74	NA

* PARITY INDEX = [(Hispanic Americans Percent of First-Year Enrollment) / (Hispanic Americans Percent of Total Population)] x 100.

1/ Calculations are based upon statistics from APPENDIX TABLE A-7.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX TABLE A-7

APPENDIX TABLE A-9

BASELINE DATA FOR AMERICAN INDIANS: POPULATION STATISTICS AND FIRST-YEAR ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED HEALTH PROFESSIONS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
	POPULATION STATISTICS (In thousands)													
Total Population	203,212	205,429	207,671	209,936	212,227	214,542	216,883	219,250	221,642	224,060	226,505	228,976	231,474	234,000
American Indian Population														
Number	827	873	921	972	1,026	1,083	1,143	1,206	1,273	1,344	1,418	1,497	1,580	1,667
Percent of Total	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.71
	AMERICAN INDIANS AS A PERCENT OF ALL FIRST-YEAR ENROLLEES													
Allopathic Medicine	0.10	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.48	0.39	0.28	0.32	0.29	0.37	0.39	0.41	0.36	0.44
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	0.15	0.37	0.45	0.10	0.67	0.55	0.68	0.76	0.42	0.54	0.76	0.60	NA
Dentistry	NA	0.09	0.09	0.22	0.22	0.39	0.32	0.17	0.26	0.31	0.20	0.36	0.29	0.37
Optometry 2/	NA	0.07	0.15	0.28	0.22	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.20	0.42	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.19	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	0.25	NA	0.18	NA	NA	0.62	NA	NA	0.28	0.29	0.14	0.14	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.09	1.12	NA	NA	NA	1.05	1.47	1.26	1.00	NA

1/ Population distributions by Race/Ethnicity between Census Years are estimates based upon data contained in the source cited below.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. United States Department of Commerce News, CB81-32, February 23, 1981. For source of data from selected health profession schools, see the text tables on trends in first-year enrollment.

APPENDIX TABLE A-10

PARITY INDEX*: AMERICAN INDIANS 1/

	ACADEMIC YEAR													
	[CENSUS] 1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	[CENSUS] 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
American Indians as a percent of Total Population	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.53	0.55	0.57	0.60	0.63	0.65	0.68	0.71
	PARITY INDEX													
Allopathic Medicine	23	43	57	68	100	78	52	57	50	62	62	62	53	62
Osteopathic Medicine	NA	35	84	98	21	135	104	125	133	70	85	117	88	NA
Dentistry	NA	20	22	48	45	77	61	31	45	52	32	56	43	51
Optometry 2/	NA	15	34	62	45	26	28	29	43	48	42	30	61	NA
Pharmacy	NA	NA	NA	27	24	33	28	35	24	38	28	26	28	NA
Podiatric Medicine	NA	58	NA	39	NA	NA	116	NA	NA	47	46	22	20	NA
Schools of Public Health 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	226	224	NA	NA	NA	175	233	194	147	NA

* PARITY INDEX = [(American Indian Percent of First-Year Enrollment) / (American Indian Percent of Total Population)] x 100.

1/ Calculations are based upon statistics from APPENDIX TABLE A-9.

2/ Based upon total enrollment data.

SOURCE: SEE APPENDIX TABLE A-9

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Professions
Division of Health Professions Analysis

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